



Austria	12 S	London	61.20
Belgium	30 S	Madrid	2.50 Dr
Canada	2.50 C	Moscow	1.50 Dr
Czech	1.50 C	Nairobi	90 K
Finland	2.50 F	Norway	30 K
France	2.50 F	Paris	1.50 Dr
Germany	1.50 D	Prague	30 K
Greece	15 P	Rome	2.50 Dr
India	15 P	Stockholm	1.70 S.F.
Iran	20 L	Switzerland	7.00
Italy	20 L	Turkey	1.50 Dr
Japan	1.50 Y	U.S. Military	60.25
		Yugoslavia	9 D

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1975

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No. 28,878

Role in Angola Acknowledged By South Africa

From Wire Dispatches

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 27.—Authoritative government sources said here today that South African troops and advisers were providing support within Angola to forces attempting to oust a Soviet-supported regime in the country.

South African Defense Minister Piet Botha said that the Soviet involvement constituted an "arrogant attempt by Russia to establish itself in southern Africa by sheer force, endangering trade routes and oil routes between the Persian Gulf and most of the Free World." The authoritative sources said that the South African troops were based at Caluque, about 15 miles inside Angola, and had on occasion penetrated as deep as 200 miles into Angola in what was called "hot pursuit" of opposition forces.

Lisbon Ousts Top Leftists In Military

Carvalho and Fabiao Lose Jobs in Shake-Up

LISBON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The government ousted the two top leftists in the military hierarchy today in the wake of the government's destruction of a two-day-old leftist military revolt.

Both Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who had commanded the Copcon military security forces, and Gen. Carlos Fabiao, the army chief of staff, lost their jobs in the first major shake-up in top levels of the military after the revolt. The two have generally sided with the far left.

"The recent developments in the evolution of the political-military situation advise a restructuring of the armed forces to guarantee the cohesion indispensable to achieve the objectives that the Armed Forces Movement proposes," the official announcement of their ouster said.

"As a consequence of our operations, we have normalized the situation in all military units throughout the country," a presidential statement said.

Copcon Integrated

The government said the functions of the military security command (Cen. Carvalho) had headed "would be integrated under the chief of staff of the armed forces," Gen. Carvalho was demoted to major.

Col. Ramalho Banes was named to take over as interim army chief of staff in the place of Gen. Fabiao. He is a newcomer to the top levels of power and did not belong to the military's key Revolutionary Council, although he now would become a member as army chief. The job entails a promotion to the rank of general.

In the northern city of Oporto, the far left staged a short-lived demonstration attended by several thousand persons, including a small number of radical soldiers.

But about 250 pro-government soldiers armed with automatic weapons prevented the demonstrators from massing in the central square and they eventually dispersed. Tanks, which were closed at the height of the crisis, were told they could reopen their doors tomorrow. Supermarkets ended their voluntary rationing of food and lines no longer formed outside gasoline stations.

A government statement said 51 ringleaders of the revolt had been arrested and flown to the conservative north for imprisonment. The police said a manhunt was under way for others believed to have been involved, including several prominent officers associated with the military's pro-Communist faction.

Disgruntled paratroopers launched the rebellion Tuesday morning by occupying four major air force bases. They were later (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



GUESTS—Standing during special religious ceremonies for Spanish King Juan Carlos are, from left: Prince Bertil of Sweden; Premier Mamdouh Salem of Egypt; Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed of Morocco; Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller of the U.S.; Prince Philip of Britain; President Walter Scheel of West Germany; Prince Rainier of Monaco.

Communists Protest at Prison

Crowds Acclaim, Cardinal Warns Juan Carlos

By Henry Ginger

MADRID, Nov. 27 (NYT).—King Juan Carlos I was greeted with popular acclaim but also with serious warnings today as he and Queen Sophia celebrated with prayer, pomp and glitter their accession to the throne of Spain.

A warning came from the Roman Catholic Church through Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón, the archbishop of Madrid, who told the King at a high mass this morning that the church intended to speak out "and shout if necessary" for human rights and justice.

Another came from probably the largest crowd the clandestine Communist party has ever managed to gather since the end of the Civil War—about 2,000 persons who marched on Carabanchel Prison to demand freedom for political prisoners and who were attacked with water hoses and tear gas.

A limited pardon for prisoners, who number about 15,000 of all types, was decreed by the King Tuesday night. Although it has yet to be determined how many political prisoners will benefit, as distinct from common-law prisoners, the Communists and other leftist groups have denounced the decree as inadequate and far short of the general amnesty they had been demanding.

Discordant Note Muted

The Communist demonstration occurred outside the city center and its discordant note was thus muted in the general jubilation manifest in the streets and squares of the capital as the new monarchs first rode to the Church of San Jeronimo for a mass dedicated to the Holy Ghost, then presided over a military parade, a reception for foreign and national dignitaries and a state dinner for 140 persons.

The proceedings amounted to an informal coronation since the King was simply sworn in, instead of crowned, last Saturday in the parliament building. That ceremony occurred in the midst of mourning for Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who died the previous Thursday. Today, the

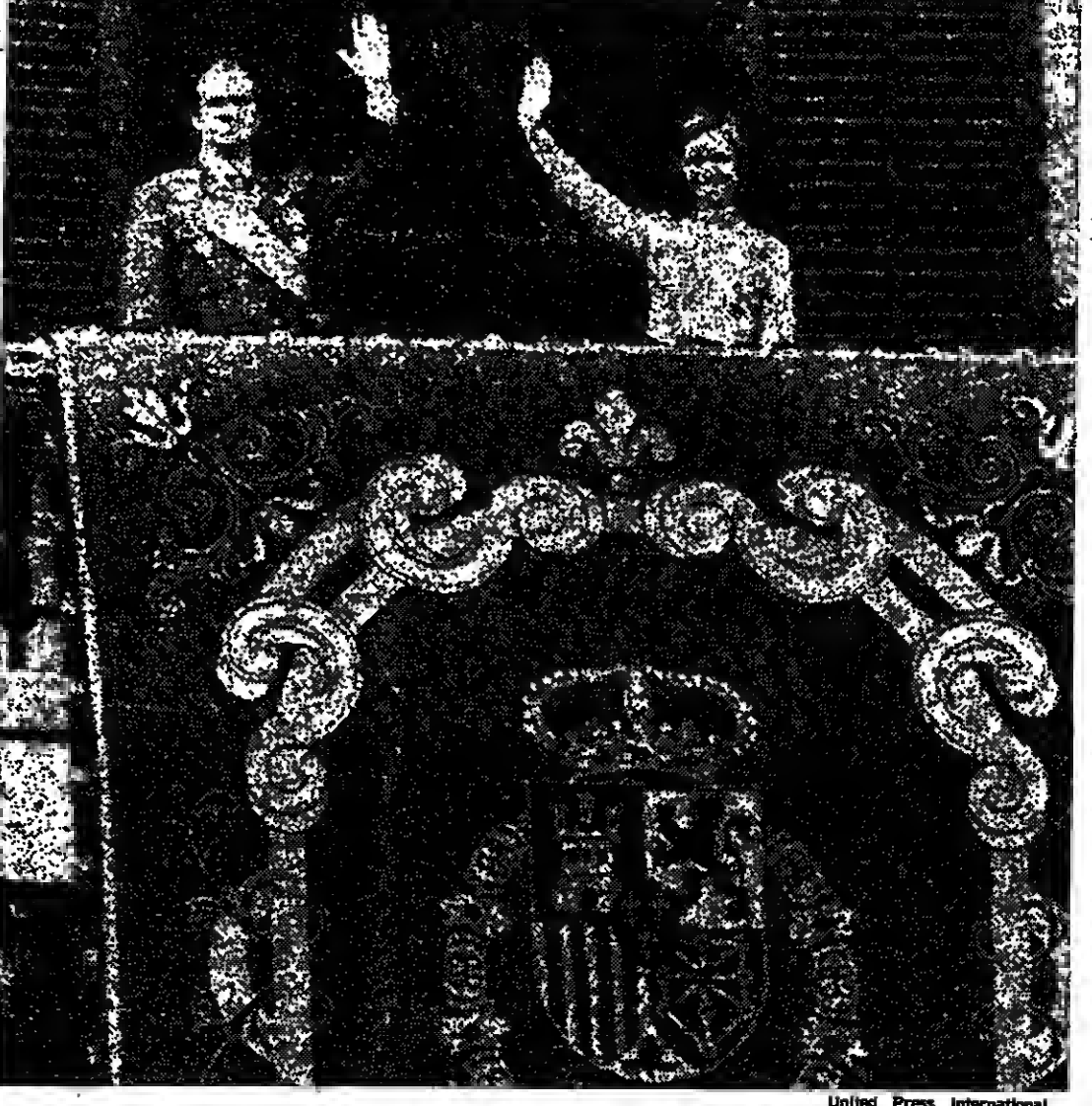
official mourning was lifted for a few hours and, for the first time in almost four decades, huge crowds gathered to cheer and applaud someone other than the dictator.

Unlike the Communist shouts of "amnesty" and "unity," the sober note introduced by Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón, in a sermon

that strongly resembled a political message, was heard not only in the church and adjacent streets but all over Spain through television and radio. Within the church, the demand for reform reached not only the King, but also his ministers and other officials and some 60 delegates of foreign nations who had come in a demon-

stration of support for the new ruler. The cardinal declared from the altar that the church had the duty to spread "the word of God," particularly "when it is a question of promoting human rights, of strengthening just liberties or of helping to promote the causes of

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia waving from the Royal Palace balcony in Madrid.

For Aiming Pistol at Ford

Miss Fromme Guilty of Assassination Attempt

By Lucinda Franks

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 27 (NYT).—A federal jury last night convicted Lynette Alice Fromme of attempting to assassinate President Ford.

The jury reached a verdict after 19 1/2 hours of deliberation. Judge Thomas MacBride set sentencing for Dec. 17. The 27-year-old defendant was not present when the verdict was delivered. After being notified that the jury had reached a verdict, Judge MacBride summoned Miss Fromme, who had refused to participate in her trial or to testify in her own behalf. However, Miss Fromme refused to be present for the verdict.

"Well, Your Honor," she said, her voice breaking, "you understand why I won't be there." Miss Fromme, brushing dust off a folded red robe that she carries as a symbol of membership in the so-called Manson family, began to speak again, but the judge said: "This is not the time to make a statement."

The judge then told Miss Fromme that she would watch the jury's return on the closed-circuit television set in her cell. "I'll be listening but I won't be watching," she replied.

Before the jurors were brought in, the judge announced: "No member of this jury wishes to confer with the press. This has been a trying experience for them. They don't want to be subjected to any more publicity."

Faces Life Term

Miss Fromme faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. Her lawyer, John Virga, who had contended that Miss Fromme did not intend to kill the President when she aimed a gun at him in Capitol Park here on Sept. 5, said the verdict would "definitely be appealed."

The prosecution had argued that Miss Fromme, in an attempt to get "hard news" to publicize her cause, deliberately planned since last July to kill the President.

The trial, which lasted nearly three weeks, was laced with surprises and deviations from courtroom order. The high point was the videotaped testimony of President Ford, who described under oath what happened on the morning of Sept. 15, after Miss Fromme drew a Colt .45 as Mr. Ford was shaking hands in a crowd here.

He testified that he never saw Miss Fromme's hand on the

trigger, never heard any metallic clicks or heard her say anything. Mr. Virga tried to create enough doubt in the minds of the jurors about his client's intent so they could conclude "not that she is innocent but just that her guilt has not been proven."

He contended that the defendant, frustrated because no one would pay any attention to her, had aimed the gun at the President to publicize the efforts of Charles Manson, the convicted mass murderer, to get a new trial and to inform environmental polluters symbolically that "the gun is pointed" and that unless the air and water were cleaned up the world would destroy itself.

Defense Contention

He contended that Miss Fromme knew how to operate the gun and had loaded it but had not put a cartridge in the firing chamber—because if she had pointed an empty gun at the President, "only the psychiatrist would listen." If she had committed murder, no one would have listened to her, either, he said.

Most of the witnesses said that they had heard Miss Fromme yell, "It didn't go off," or similar

words, in a tone of surprise as she was wrestled to the ground by Secret Service agents. Mr. Virga argued that the defendant had said those words in an effort to keep the agents from harming her.

Although some witnesses testified that they had heard a click, like the hammer of an unloaded weapon, other witnesses said that they could not be sure that the click was not the sound of the gun rattling when the Secret Service agents grabbed it.

The prosecution, headed by U.S. Attorney Dwayne Keyes, argued that Miss Fromme probably did not properly pull the slide that transfers a cartridge into the firing chamber.

The most unpredictable element in the trial was the defendant herself. For the first four days, she acted as her own attorney and then was abruptly barred from the courtroom by Judge MacBride, who said that she was tired of her outbursts and disruptions. He had her brought into the courtroom daily and asked her if she wanted to behave and participate. She said that she would continue to boycott the trial until she was permitted to call Manson as a witness.

Wilson Proposes Scotland, Wales Home-Rule Plans

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 27 (WP).—The government today unveiled its plan for limited home rule in Scotland and called it "the most fundamental" constitutional change in Britain "for centuries."

In fact, the package is tied with dozens of strings to assure London's dominance over Edinburgh and prevent the creation of a separate Scottish state.

The proposal, scheduled to be debated for more than a year, was promptly assailed by all of the Labor government's political opposition. The Conservatives said that it gave away too much power, Liberals said that it offered too little and the Scottish nationalists, whose growing political success frightened the government into acting, dismissed it as an "affront."

The issue is a political bomb that could blast Prime Minister Harold Wilson from office and create serious new problems for the United Kingdom. That is why Mr. Wilson is carefully looking for a safe, secure path.

Less for Wales

The home-rule plan was described in a white paper, a device used for political discussion here as the prelude to a bill. It also proposes a heavily diluted measure of local rule for Wales, which is offered less because its voters have been less fractious at the polls.

The heart of the Scottish plan is an elected assembly or legislature empowered to make law in Scotland for local government, health, a few social services, education, housing, environment and roads—within sharply defined limits.

The assembly will have some power in the form of a direct grant of money voted by the Parliament in London. This block grant would be worth about \$4 billion and give the assembly some say in determining spending priorities.

The white paper emphasized, however, that the Scottish legislature will not receive the revenue from the North Sea oil—lying off Scottish shores. This could be worth \$7 billion a year and that, says the government, is for the nation as a whole.

Threat to Labor

The Scottish nationalists, who have passed the Conservatives as Scotland's second biggest party and are threatening to overtake Labor, build their case for a sovereign Scottish state on a takeover of North Sea oil.

Any government has three essential powers—to spend money, to raise money and to impose its will by a monopoly of legitimate force. The proposed Scottish assembly gets some of the first, but little or none of the second two.

The only tax it could impose is a surcharge, added on to the real estate taxes collected by local governments. All other taxing power will stay with the British Parliament at Westminster. So also will prosecution and enforcement of the criminal laws.

In addition, the London Parliament can veto any bill the Scottish assembly passes on "policy grounds." The administrative arm of the assembly, an "executive," will be subjected to similar curbs. The London government will be able to block any action the executive intends to take and order others it refuses to take, again on "policy grounds."

Defense, foreign affairs and economic management will stay with London, as expected. But so will a good deal of patronage—control over spending in depressed areas, nationalized industries operating in Scotland, the naming of the region's High Court judges and control of university funds.

In addition, the Scottish executive will not be allowed a separate civil service. Thus, its civil servants will owe their jobs and promotion to London, not to Edinburgh and the 5.2 million Scots.

The big political problem Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Egypt, Russia Fail to Agree In Debt Talks

10-Year Grace Period Requested by Cairo

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Egyptian and Soviet officials have failed to reach a compromise on the problem of how Egypt is to repay its huge debts to the Kremlin, Egyptian sources said today.

Repayment of the debts, accumulated when the Soviet Union was Egypt's main pillar of support, was discussed in four rounds of talks here between a 15-man Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister I. T. Grishin and Egyptian officials led by Finance Minister Ahmed Abu Jemal.

The Egyptians requested a 10-year grace period and repayment of trade and military debts over 30 to 40 years, arguing it needed time to rebuild an economy shattered by four wars with Israel.

There were no details on the Soviet position, but the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported today that the Russians had proposed repayment over 20 years. According to some Eastern European sources, the Russians refused to grant a period of grace for "certain categories" of military debts.

Currency Pledge

Observers believed this referred to weapons that the Egyptians had pledged to pay for with hard currency.

Egypt's total military debt has never been disclosed but a figure of \$3 billion is one of the most widely quoted.

According to Al-Ahram, the fourth round of talks ended yesterday after one hour when the Russians refused to budge from their position despite amendments of the original Egyptian proposal.

Al-Ahram said the delegations would refer back to their governments, with the talks suspended pending further advice. The Soviet group will stay in Cairo, where it is due to start trade talks early next week.

Eastern European sources described prospects of an early compromise on the debt question as slim, citing strained political relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union since Egypt began turning to the West.

Links With U.S.

With President Anwar Sadat intent on forging closer links with the United States and diversifying Egypt's predominantly Soviet-made arsenal, Moscow is believed to be in no mood to grant concessions.

Just before Mr. Sadat set out on a 15-day tour of France, the United States and Britain last month, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, launched a stinging attack on "certain people" in Egypt who, it said, twisted the truth about Soviet support.

The article followed a series of speeches by Mr. Sadat in which he accused the Soviet Union of having broken promises to deliver arms when Egypt needed them most.

Rome Court Penalizes 3 for Book And Film Libeling Pope Pius XII

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI).—A Rome court today convicted U.S. historian Robert Katz, film producer Carlo Ponti and director George Cosmatos of defaming Pope Pius XII.

It sentenced Mr. Katz to 14 months in prison and Mr. Ponti and Mr. Cosmatos to 6 months each. All the sentences were suspended.

The court also fined Mr. Katz 500,000 lire (\$735). Countess Elena Rossignani, 69, a niece of the late Pope, brought defamation charges against the three over Mr. Katz's book "Death in Rome" and the film version, "Massacre in Rome," starring Richard Burton.

Both book and film contend that Pope Pius knew in advance of a Nazi plan to massacre 335 Roman hostages during World War II but did nothing to stop it for fear of antagonizing the Germans.

The court accepted prosecution arguments that the Pontiff was unaware of the massacre plans. It was the first time an Italian court has been asked to rule on any action by a Pope. The court did not order sequestration of the book or the film.

U.S. and Poland Reach a 5-Year Grain Accord

WARSAW, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The United States and Poland announced a long-term agreement today on the purchase of U.S. grain.

Under the agreement reached by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz and his Polish counterpart, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Poland will buy 2.5 million tons of grain annually for at least the next five years.

A joint press release said these figures could vary by 20 per cent. Negotiations for a grain agreement started in September when Mr. Barcikowski visited the United States.

Both Mr. Butz and Mr. Barcikowski said in a statement that the understanding they had reached would facilitate the stabilization and continued growth of agricultural trade between the two countries.



Lynette Fromme leaving court after being found guilty.

Started by Border Incident

Thailand Seeks Russian Help To Defuse Crisis With Laos

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, Nov. 27 (UPI)—With its foreign minister in Washington in search of increased U.S. military supplies, the government of Thailand also is quietly seeking the assistance of the Soviet Union to defuse a spreading crisis on the Mekong River border with Laos.

The crisis has the potential of expanding into renewed fighting in Southeast Asia, involving not just Thailand and Laos, but North Vietnam as well.

That government leaders, including Foreign Minister Chai

Choonhavan, have made clear their contention that Hanoi is behind tough anti-Thai policies of Laos.

They reason that, on its own, the Communist Pathet Lao now governing small, landlocked Laos is no match for Thailand, a nation of 42 million. But with North Vietnam support, the Pathet Lao can afford to be belligerent.

Until now, Laos has been almost entirely reliant upon Thailand as a source of critical imports, including rice and gasoline. But in the next few months, all-weather roads linking Laos with Hanoi and the port of Haiphong are expected to be completed. This will enable the Pathet Lao to turn to Vietnam and the Soviet Union as major sources of supplies, lessening if not entirely ending the dependence on Thailand and the West.

The current crisis arose from an incident Nov. 17 in which Thai border guards fired on a Thai river patrol boat, killing a crewman.

The Thais said that the boat was on a routine patrol and in Thai territorial waters. The Laotians insisted that the boat had crossed into their territory and opened fire on a group of Thai border guards.

The gulfboat, one of 30 given to Thailand by the United States, has been around since the incident on a tiny dot of land known as Don Tam Island. Both governments claim the island is in their territory.

Yesterday, according to a reliable source, Laos informed Thailand that it could retrieve the craft but must first inform the United States. Laos said it would accept a Thai proposal to strike under strict conditions, another flatly opposed and a third urging a compromise.

As the government and the 860,000-man Council of Government Workers Unions remained deadlocked, management and labor of the major private railroads came to terms on the workers' demands for better conditions.

If these services had been halted, the capital's transport system could have ground to a virtual halt.

Chile Proposal For Rights Unit Shelves in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (UPI)—Chile's proposal to set up a committee to investigate alleged violations of human rights in all member countries was shelved indefinitely last night by the General Assembly's Social Committee.

The United Arab Emirates proposed the shelving of the resolution and was supported by 47 countries. Chile will now have to wait until the next assembly session to reintroduce it.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan accused the committee of "selective morality" in setting aside the resolution.

On Nov. 11, the Social Committee adopted a resolution accusing Chile of "constant, flagrant violations of human rights" following charges by a UN investigative panel that political repression and torture were common there. Chile denied the charges.

The United States, the European Economic Community members and a number of Latin American states were among the 22 countries that supported Chile's proposal.

Humphrey Shuns A Write-In Race

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—A write-in campaign for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota was announced yesterday for the Democratic party's Feb. 24 presidential primary in New Hampshire.

David Gartner, an aide in Sen. Humphrey's office here, confirmed that Mr. Humphrey had advised him of the plan and said: "We totally disavow it."

Mr. Humphrey said that there would be "no problem" raising the \$25,000 to \$30,000 needed to finance two mailings of 100,000 pieces each to New Hampshire's Democratic voters. But a spokesman for the Federal Election Commission said that unless Sen. Humphrey endorsed the write-in campaign, U.S. law would limit outlays for such an effort to \$1,000.

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Chad Editor Said Held

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SNOWTIME—Two boys carrying a snow saucer up a playground hill in Milwaukee as they prepare to enjoy first snow of the season—as is the wont of young boys.

News Analysis

Lisbon Communists Avoiding Risks

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Portugal's Communist party has chosen to watch closely its military allies be defeated rather than risk losing an all-out confrontation with the moderates now in control of the Lisbon regime.

In a move that duplicated the party's sudden withdrawal of its open support for Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves when the leftist premier was ousted by the moderates in August, the Communists offered no support to the rebellion, paratroopers and other units that lost yesterday's showdown with the government.

The Communists, in fact, ordered followers to ignore calls for help from the defeated dissidents. "The forces of the left would commit a serious error in overestimating their own forces and in trying an desperate act," a party communiqué issued in Lisbon yesterday said.

Led by one of Western Europe's most doctrinaire Marxists, Alvaro Cunhal, the party has

repeatedly urged the downfall of the government of the Premier, Adm. Jose Figueira de Azevedo. But its soft position at moments of crisis appears to be dictated by a mixture of realistic

prudence and concern about Moscow's reaction to the Communists being caught in a plot against a government that still belongs to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Domestically, the leftist debate is certain to leave the Communists even more vulnerable to charges from more radical leftist groups of "betrayal of the revolution."

Those groups, which include Feking-backed Maoists and other advocates of armed struggle as the only way to achieve social change, have already denounced the Communists for accepting one of the 15 portfolios in Azevedo's Cabinet and for allegedly playing an opportunistic game of opposition and cooperation.

The Communists will undoubtedly point to their orders of restraint in refuting the charge by Socialist leader Mario Soares that they instigated the uprising.

The Communists won 12 percent of the vote in Communist Assembly elections in April, most of it concentrated in the rural, poor southern region where peasants have responded to the party's radical reform program.

Western diplomats predicted last week that the party would have trouble winning half that amount now because of a growing conservative backlash and the increasingly effective actions of far-left groups that have been organizing workers' committees in factories and on farms.

The decisions to stand aside yesterday by the party, which played major roles in massing civilian demonstrators in the streets against rightist opponents in September of last year and last month, is a clear indication that the Communists see themselves as having been weakened in the last year.

European diplomatic sources in Lisbon also believe that the Kremlin has let Mr. Cunhal know that it is not willing to risk defense for the sake of an effort by the party to grab power openly in Portugal now.

Lisbon Ousts Top Leftists

(Continued from Page 1)

joined by other leftist troops, who gained temporary control of Lisbon's broadcast facilities, controlled the streets and guarded the northern approaches with self-propelled cannon and recoilless rifles.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes counterattacked with warplanes, tanks and infantrymen from throughout the country. The loyalist forces regained control of the capital yesterday and reduced the rebellion in other areas to "insignificant pockets" by nightfall.

But it was not until this morning that the last of the rebels began negotiating for surrender terms.

The troops manning Copcon headquarters and a key light artillery regiment under Copcon command near the international airport agreed to accept the President's orders. But loyalist commanders took no chances. During the early afternoon, they surrounded both compounds with armed guards until the troops inside packed their bags and went home.

The government also sent marines, armed with automatic weapons and machine guns, to control the main access routes to the capital.

A presidential statement said the rebel prisoners flown north included 5 majors, 8 captains, 19 lieutenants, 13 first sergeants and 7 other noncommissioned officers.

In contrast to the officers and sergeants, most of the enlisted men involved in the short-lived rebellion were simply told to leave their barracks and disperse pending discharge.

U.K. Rabbi to U.S.S.R.
LONDON, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—The chief rabbi of Britain, Immanuel Jakobovits, will pay his first visit to the Soviet Union from Dec. 15 to 24, his office announced.

Some Hospitals Forced to Close

British Doctors Begin a Slowdown

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Thousands of young British doctors began a week slowdown today, forcing dozens of hospitals to refuse patient admissions and some to start closing. Thousands of their senior colleagues have agreed to join in the action on Monday.

In a severe attack against this country's 24-year-old nationalized health service, the doctors have agreed to assure care only to such emergency cases as cancer patients, expectant mothers and children.

"Emergency treatment is going to be given," said Ian McKim Thompson, president of the British Medical Association, which authorized the protest. "But the routine work will get dropped up."

Waiting for entry to British hospitals—a half-year wait for some patients—is certain to stretch even further, depending on the duration of the job action. There were some early signs that it would not end soon.

"It is quite clear that the government is going to let the doctors sweat it out," Dr. Thompson said. "It looks like we're in for a long, hard winter."

48-Hour Work Week
"Junior" doctors, the equivalent of interns, have agreed to cut their work week to 40 hours. Because most work more than 80, their move is crippling many hospitals.

Hospitals in London, Manchester, Northern Ireland, Plymouth, Cornwall and Brighton today reported termination of many services, refusal of admissions and transfer of patients to other hospitals, where the government is trying to consolidate hospital care, or to their homes.

"We don't feel the hours are sufficient to cover our complete service," said Cyril Langley, administrator of the Crofton General Hospital near London, "so we've got to restrict them."

He said the hospital stopped admitting patients today and is gradually winding down toward complete closure. The 101 patients there are now being transferred, many to a nearby hospital.

Britain's 19,000 junior doctors, mostly under 35 years of age, are agitating for higher pay and removal of what they consider inequities in the government's overtime pay system.

The 11,000 full-fledged senior doctors, or "consultants," are fighting a government decision, announced last week, to bar

private patients from state hospitals, which make up the vast majority of all hospitals in Britain.

Only the country's 25,000 general practitioners, primarily the family doctors who work in the National Health Service's neighborhood medical centers, are not involved in the dispute.

While their goals are different, both the junior doctors and the consultants are united in their opposition to the government's financial and political health policies, particularly as they have been articulated by Mrs. Barbara Castle, the left-wing minister for health and social services.

The majority of junior doctors appeared today to be preparing to participate in the protest, but there were several pockets of resistance, particularly among physicians in Bristol, in the west of England and in Nottingham, in the industrial center of the country.

Limited Home Rule Proposed By Wilson for Scotland, Wales

(Continued from Page 1)

Wilson faced how to dilute the Scottish nationalists' without threatening his position in London. If the Scottish assembly members were elected by proportional representation, the same system would be demanded for England and Wales, which would probably end up as a perpetual minority party.

However, the government has proposed a modified form of the British system, with assembly members elected from constituencies by a simple plurality of the votes.

The trouble with this is that it gives the Scottish nationalists a chance to take over the new assembly with 40 per cent of the vote or less. The white paper, however, does not quite call for a single member from each existing parliamentary constituency, but anywhere from one to three. At first glance, this seems to overrepresent the working-class voters of Glasgow, giving Labor

a useful edge in future elections. The blueprint for Wales is many steps short of separation. It gives the 2.5 million Welsh an elected assembly and a block grant to spend about \$3 billion. But the Welsh assembly will have no power to pass laws, simply authority to implement those enacted in London. Essentially, the Welsh assembly will take over some of the jobs now performed by the secretary of state for Wales, the London Cabinet member for the region.

The government's timetable for all this is as follows: After the white paper is debated, a draft bill will be introduced next spring. This measure will be discussed and a revised version put before Parliament a year from now.

Mr. Wilson's successor, elected in 1977, then, Scotland and Wales will elect their assemblies late in 1977 or, more likely, in 1978.

U.K. Editor, Foe of Terrorists, Fatally Shot at London Home

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Boss McWhirter, joint editor of the Guinness Book of World Records, was fatally shot tonight as he stood in the doorway of his North London home to greet his wife.

Police said that they were looking for two men and working on the theory that the killers may have been an execution squad of the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. McWhirter, 50, recently offered a \$50,000 (\$101,500) reward for the arrest of terrorist bombers whose attacks in London have killed eight persons and injured more than 200 since August. In making the offer, he said he realized that he would become the guerrillas' "No. 1 target."

The bombings have been attributed to elements of the IRA, which is waging a guerrilla war to wrest Northern Ireland from Britain and unite it with the Irish Republic.

An official version of the killing was released but information gathered at the scene indicated that the murderers were hiding in the garden of Mr. McWhirter's house in the Enfield district when Mrs. McWhirter arrived home by automobile.

Mr. McWhirter apparently opened the front door as she was getting out of the car or was walking toward the doorway, and the gunman fired, wounding him. He died shortly after arrival at a hospital.

Hijacker Jailed 3 Years
MANCHESTER, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—A man who tried to hijack a Boeing 737 aircraft with an intention gun following a dispute with his girl friend was jailed for three years. Paul Young, 21, being tried in the plane hijacking case, was found guilty of piracy and sentenced to three years in prison. The court was told he was overpowered by two policemen.

Pole Sentenced as Spy
WARSAW, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Warsaw Military Court has sentenced a Pole to six years in prison on a charge of spying for the West. The news agency WPA reported today that Piotr Goryczak, 32, had been hired by an unspecified capitalist nation.

Crowds Cheer, Prelate Warns Juan Carlos

(Continued from Page 1)

peace and justice as means that are always in agreement with the Gospel.

"The church," he said, "will never determine what authorities should govern us but will demand of all of them that they act in the service of the community as whole, that they respect without discrimination or privileges the rights of the human person, that they protect and promote the exercise of adequate freedom for all and the necessary common participation in all common problems and in the decisions of government."

He added: "All of this, which is a consequence of the Gospel, the church will preach and will about it necessary out of fidelity to this same Gospel and out of fidelity to the fatherland in which it carries out its mission."

The cardinal, who is president of the Conference of Spanish Bishops, called on the King, who sat to his right under a red and gold canopy, to be "the king of all the Spaniards, of all those who feel themselves sons of the motherland and of all who wish to live together without privileges or distinctions, in mutual love and respect."

He called for mutual autonomy for the church and state and said the church's love would not be wanting even "when it takes discrepant or critical forms." He expressed hope that the new reign would not be shaken by death or violence and that "no form of oppression will ensue anyone."

The King's first official act this morning was to have breakfast with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France at which the two men discussed Spain's relations with the rest of Western Europe. The King has set a program on ending Spanish isolation in Europe and the presence of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, of President Walter Scheel of West Germany, of Prince Philip of Britain and other high officials indicated that Europe was favorably disposed to give him the support it

had denied his predecessor. The fact that the first official ceremony of the day was a religious one and that the King had asked for a mass to call upon the Holy Ghost to light his way illustrated the making of church and state in this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country.

But the King will have to deal, as Gen. Franco did, often to his annoyance, with a church program changed by the Second Vatican Council and by liberal currents traversing Spanish society.

Officially with the archbishop of Madrid was the equally illustrious archbishop of Barcelona, Narcis Cardinal Jubany Arnau, and the archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain, Marcelo Cardinal Gonzalez Martin.

French Newsmen Beaten
MADRID, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Two French journalists were beaten up by police and another was detained at Madrid airport today, soon after President Giscard d'Estaing arrived from Paris.

The scuffles broke out after a television camera was pushed through a plate-glass window by the force of a crowd about 50 feet from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and King Juan Carlos.

Two members of a CBS television crew were arrested and released after an hour-long police held their film.

The Information Ministry announced that it was asking the nation's leading political weekly, Cambio 16, because it ran an article speculating on the new King's liberalization plans.

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2 South Africans Die

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 27 (AP)—The deaths of two more soldiers in fighting on the South-West African border with Angola were announced today by the Defense Department.

Since Nov. 8, 11 South African troops have been reported killed in clashes with African guerrillas operating from bases in southern Angola.

U.S. Wife Justifies 'Shunning' of Her Husband

By William Chapman

CARLETON, Pa., Nov. 27 (UPI).—Dressed in the gray, floor-length gown and the small white cap her religion requires, Gale Bear explained to the packed courtroom yesterday why she would neither dine with her husband nor share his bed.

"I need to fill the demands of Christ's teachings," she said, "comes above all else."

Those teachings, she explained, might permit her to talk with her husband on occasion and she could still prepare his meals, but they prohibited her from most social contact. Among other things she could not do was co-sign a note for money to operate their jointly owned potato farm here in southeast Pennsylvania.

In a steady voice, she described the practice of "shunning," the treatment given to excommunicated members of the small Reformed Mennonite Church.

Her husband, Robert Bear, 48, was excommunicated three years ago for "railing" against the church, which means that he criticized its leaders. They pub-

Teachings of Small Religious Sect Are 'Above All Else,' She Tells Court

lished a "ban" against him that requires all church members to cease social contact with him until he repents. Part of that ban requires his wife to practice "marital avoidance."

Business Ruined

Mr. Bear, who had been a prosperous potato farmer, brought suit to end the practice of shunning, which, he said, has destroyed his farm business, ruined his social life, wrecked his marriage and impaired relations with his children. He is seeking an injunction from the Cumberland County Circuit Court to prevent the church ministry from ordering members "shunned."

Mr. Bear has not lived with his 38-year-old wife and six children for three years while the suit has been pending.

His wife was called to the stand yesterday by opposing lawyers to tell her side of the story.

dark, drab clothing and consider themselves strictly bound by the scriptural interpretations of their "ministry"—bishops and deacons. Mr. Bear had begun criticizing the church elders in 1972 because of decisions they allegedly made concerning the infidelity of a wife.

Mr. Bear testified that her husband, even before the excommunication, had wrecked their marriage by criticizing the ministry.

Mr. Bear contends that the excommunication of his wife has financially destroyed their farm. Mrs. Bear said that after the excommunication she had refused to co-sign a note in January, 1973, when Mr. Bear was seeking the same annual line of credit the family had enjoyed in past years.

"I didn't feel that I had the confidence and trust that is needed to co-sign for a line of credit," she said, particularly since her husband was then waging a "scandalous" publicity campaign against church leaders, one of whom is her brother, Glenn Gross.

Ford Says Divisions on SALT Bar Kissinger Trip to Russia

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—President Ford said last night that differences between the United States and the Soviet Union over a new strategic arms limitation agreement have not been narrowed sufficiently to justify a trip by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Moscow at this time.

But in response to a question at a televised news conference he added that it is "worthwhile" to continue trying to reach an agreement and that if the prospects are brighter Mr. Kissinger will make the trip.

The President added that if Mr. Kissinger does make the trip to the Soviet Union it could be taken as a signal that a new arms agreement is within reach.

meeting with his answers yesterday.

Officials here have been saying that the Russians want a new agreement and would soon be prepared to make a high-level meeting worthwhile. But this conjecture is based chiefly on the belief that Mr. Brezhnev, who is in poor health, would like to reach an arms accord soon.

Kissinger Defense Of Spying Brings Senate Challenge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, yesterday challenged Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to reply on his public defense earlier this week of CIA covert operations by testifying publicly next week on secret U.S. political operations in Chile.

"If the secretary can give public speeches in defense of covert action, I believe the secretary can answer the questions before the Congress and the American people," Sen. Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, said.

Mr. Kissinger had on Nov. 20 declined Sen. Church's invitation to appear in open committee session on covert activity in Chile.

"I believe it would be wholly inappropriate for an incumbent secretary of state to appear in an open session to discuss, even on an unclassified basis, any real or purported covert operation of the United States government," Mr. Kissinger wrote the senator.

In a Detroit speech Monday, Mr. Kissinger declared what he called the "self-flagellation which has done so much harm to this nation's capacity to conduct foreign policy." He called for an end to "the delusion that American intelligence activities are immoral." The administration in effect is boycotting the Church committee hearings set for Thursday and Friday of next week.

French Electricity Cut By Month's 2d Strike

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Power blackouts were widespread in France today and the Metro in Paris was briefly halted in the rush hour as electricity workers staged their second strike this month.

A spokesman for the state-owned electricity company said that there was a 20-per-cent drop in supply across the country. The electricity workers are demanding higher wages.



NIGHTTIME IN CHICAGO—Street lights and Christmas decorations gleaming on Michigan Ave. near the Water Tower, a survivor of the great fire of 1871.

Ford 'Expediting' Procedure For Filling High Court Seat

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—President Ford said last night that he would not submit a nomination to fill the Supreme Court vacancy before he leaves for China Saturday.

Mr. Ford said, however, that he was "expediting the process of selecting a candidate" and would send a nomination to Congress "as soon as I possibly can."

The President refused to name any candidates, but, in answer to a question at his news conference on whether he was considering nominating a woman, Mr. Ford noted that two women were on the list of potential candidates that was sent to the American Bar Association for examination.

The women are Carla Hills, secretary of housing and urban development, and Judge Cornelia Kennedy of the U.S. District Court in Detroit. Mr. Ford noted that his wife, Betty, had encouraged him to name a woman.

Ford Favors Limited Probe Of Kennedy, King Murders

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—President Ford urged last night that "some responsible group or organization" investigate "new developments" that have arisen concerning the assassinations of President John Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Under questioning by reporters at a White House news conference, the President said that he favored such an inquiry if the new developments could be "investigated without reopening the whole matter."

"I think some responsible group or organization should do so but not to report on all other aspects," he said.

Mr. Ford, who served on the Warren Commission, said that a new inquiry should be conducted by "somebody other than I appoint." He declined to call the new information "evidence" and noted that a "staff member" thinks a new inquiry should be undertaken.

That was an apparent reference to David Belin, a senior staff member on the Warren Commission, who on Saturday urged Congress to reopen the Warren Commission hearings to lay to rest the questions posed by the new data.

Review Assigned

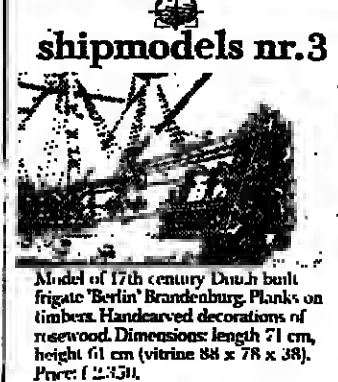
Earlier yesterday, Attorney General Edward Levi announced through a spokesman that he had assigned two top-level Department of Justice officials to review the investigation of Dr. King's death, in the light of testimony that the black leader had been a target of harassment by the FBI.

Mr. Ford said last night that he also favored an effort to identify the men in the FBI who had subjected Dr. King to the harassment.

Soviet Trip for Yugoslav BELGRADE, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Yugoslav Foreign Minister Milos Milic will make an official visit to the Soviet Union Dec. 8-11, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

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Life Support Cut in U.S. Coma Case

HILO, Hawaii, Nov. 27 (AP).—Mrs. David Cameron said yesterday she was not notified before doctors disconnected her daughter's life-support system under a circuit court ruling in Hilo.

"Nobody told us or asked us," Mrs. Cameron told newsmen at her home in Oregon. "I hate those courts. They were supposed to call us before. There should be a law so the courts can't take such decisions out of our hands."

Her daughter, Alice Cameron, 27, was declared dead by her physician, who then decided to shut off the respirator. The prosecuting attorney's office learned of the decision and asked Judge Shunichi Kimura to appoint a temporary guardian for Mrs. Cameron and to issue a temporary restraining order against shutting off the equipment.

He did this but, at a later hearing Monday, he ruled that Mrs. Cameron was dead after several doctors testified there was no evidence of brain activity. The respirator was then disconnected.

Mrs. Cameron was admitted to the hospital Nov. 12, suffering from an apparent overdose of cocaine. The police said there are no plans to prosecute the doctors who disconnected the respirator.

Coast Guard Locates Ore-Ship Wreckage

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Coast Guard said yesterday that it has positively identified the wreckage of the ore carrier Edmund Fitzgerald at the bottom of Lake Superior.

A team of U.S. Navy and Coast Guard scientists took part in the search for the wreckage of the ship, which sank during a storm in Nov. 10. There were no survivors of the 29-man crew.

KKK and the Gray-Flannel Sheet

Overt White Racism Is in Style as an Election Pitch in South

By Wayne King

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 27 (UPI).—David Duke, the 25-year-old national director of the virulent Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, listened intently as WLSB disc jockey, Terry Collier, barked the new Klan commercial into the microphone in the taping studio last week.

"Today the white majority is enduring the butt of discrimination... we're the ones who pay most of the taxes and enjoy less and less of their benefits... thousands of organizations work for the special interests of minorities... give them a little competition... come to a huge rally of the Ku Klux Klan... hear David Duke, the dynamic and articulate young leader of the Ku Klux Klan... enjoy the great Anthony Brothers Band... see the beautiful cross-lighting ceremony..."

As the background music—Charlie Daniels singing "The South's Gonna Do It Again"—swelled up to a finale, Mr. Duke smiled broadly and said, "That's

it. It's time we roll that one."

Mr. Duke had written the ad, selected the music, picked the time spots ("We'll roll it 50 times in 10 days, 20 spots in drive time, nothing before 6:30, nothing after 10, build up toward the end...") and supervised the taping.

It is all part of the new, cleaned-up image Mr. Duke is trying to impart to the Klan—sophisticated, college-educated, media-oriented, the man in the gray flannel bedsheet.

Mr. Duke also represents the cutting edge of what appears to be a new respectability for radical racism, apparent in an increase in Klan membership but more dramatically in growing support for Klan views among the white general public.

This month, campaigning openly as national director of the Ku Klux Klan and grand dragon (state leader) of the Louisiana realm, Mr. Duke polled 11,070 votes in a race for the State Senate, a third of those cast, against an incumbent conservative who himself pledged resistance to gun control, busing for school integration and to a proposed merger of predominantly white Louisiana State University with predominantly black Southern University.

A similar indicator is the growth of political support for J. B. Stoner of Marietta, Ga., head of the National States Rights party and publisher of the

virulently racist newspaper the Thunderbolt. Mr. Stoner identifies himself publicly as "a white racist."

A typical Stoner television advertisement in one of his three candidacies for statewide office featured him in front of a Confederate flag saying: "I am for law and order, with the knowledge that you cannot have law and order and niggers, too. Vote white. This time vote your convictions by voting white racist J. B. Stoner into the runoff..."

When Mr. Stoner ran for governor of Georgia in 1970, he received 17,800 votes, or 2.2 per cent of those cast. In 1972, running for the Senate, he received 40,600 votes, or 5.7 per cent. Last year,

Parfums Le Galion

sale in all good duty free shops.

You'd never meet a client here in the middle of the night—why do it in Japan?

Your watch says 11 a.m. — but, because of the time difference, your body and brain are 8 hours behind on your first day in Tokyo. Our shortcut offers you the solution to this problem of "jet lag".

SAS Trans-Siberian Express is the fast service from Europe to Japan. But, most important, it departs on Saturday noon and arrives Sunday morning. This gives you 24 hours to acclimatize before Monday's meeting.

Every Saturday you can catch the Trans-Siberian Express in Copenhagen — and catch up with yourself in Japan.

SAS—more than a seat

Yours all-ways

SAS

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

As Waldheim Ends Mideast Tour

Syria Said Ready to Extend Mandate of UN Golan Force

By Jonathan C. Randal

DAMASCUS, Nov. 27 (WP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim went back to New York today, leaving behind an impression that Syria will renew the expiring mandate of the UN peace-keeping force on the Golan Heights despite suggestions to the contrary.

Within hours of his departure early this morning, Syrian sources dropped the last of the pretenses they had fostered since Mr. Waldheim began his five-day Middle East mission, which took him to Israel, Egypt, Lebanon and twice to Syria.

Zuhair Mohsen, effective second-in-command of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander of the Syrian-controlled as-Saiqa guerrilla group, told reporters that renewal of the UN observers' mandate was expected. He said: "Renewal will take place more than once as the military situation requires that the Middle East conflict remain frozen until we are in a position to reactivate."

Despite Syrian efforts to link renewal to PLO participation in

future peace talks, the sources said that Syria would now settle for assurances that the UN would give Middle East affairs top priority and that Mr. Waldheim would personally try to speed up the peace process.

Last night, as Mr. Waldheim was involved in a four-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, UN sources predicted that the UN Security Council debate scheduled for Friday might drag on into Saturday or even Sunday, when the mandate is due to expire. The UN General Assembly's Middle East debate is scheduled to begin Monday.

Observers wondered if Mr. Waldheim's Middle East mission had not unnecessarily complicated a rather routine renewal of the mandate.

Local UN officials here were said to have let Mr. Waldheim know several weeks ago that his presence was not necessary. Moreover, President Assad himself had said as much in mid-October in a Kuwait newspaper interview. Mr. Assad stated then that the 1,200-man UN force would constitute no obstacle if Syria decided to go to war.

Some observers found the Waldheim presence best explainable in terms of an effort to improve his image now that Mexican President Luis Scheverria is competing for the secretary-general's job.

Syria Ties to PLO

Syria was reliably reported to be determined to push ahead with its alliance with the PLO even if unable to impose its will on the Security Council, where the threat of a U.S. veto effectively blocks efforts to win a peace-talks role for the guerrilla organization.

The Beirut newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour reported that at the Soviet Union's suggestion Syria would propose amending the wording of Security Council Resolution 242 to imply reciprocal Israeli recognition of the PLO and PLO recognition of Israel.

The newspaper said that the amended resolution would no longer describe the Palestinians' plight as a refugee problem but would refer to their legitimate rights as a people—and, in turn, would oblige all in the region to work for peace and security. The formula was said by the newspaper to have been worked out with the PLO.

Israelis Raid Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Israel said today that its troops killed a suspected Arab guerrilla collaborator, captured another and blew up a house during a brief raid last night in southern Lebanon.

The military command said that there were no Israeli casualties in the raid on Kfar Kila, about 1 1/2 miles inside Lebanon.

The slain Arab was identified by Israel as a village resident who had helped guerrillas in attempts to infiltrate into Israel in the last two months. The man's house reportedly was blown up.

The command said that another resident suspected of aiding guerrillas was brought to Israel for questioning.



FEATHERLESS—Mrs. W. A. Wisson of Sligo Ky., owner of the bald duck, Soupy, has no explanation for the bird's natural nudity, and the duck isn't talking.

World Church Council Told Of Severe Financial Crisis

By Marjorie Hyer

NAIROBI, Nov. 27 (WP).—International inflation has created for the World Council of Churches the severest financial crisis in its 27-year history, delegates to the organization's fifth assembly were told yesterday.

Presenting a generally gloomy financial report, Dr. Ernest Payne said that the council, which groups 271 Christian churches having a total of 500 million members, can survive only with the most stringent economies.

Dr. Payne, one of the council's six presidents, and Dr. Philip Potter, its general secretary, assigned the delegates to the three-week meeting the task of setting priorities among the WCC's functions. The delegates' decisions will guide the executive committee in trimming the budget to the level of expected income.

A dispute over the WCC stance on the Middle East surfaced yesterday when an Egyptian delegate criticized Dr. Potter for his opposition earlier this month to the controversial United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism.

His Plea to the UN

Dr. Potter, from his headquarters in Geneva, had issued a widely publicized statement calling on the UN to "reconsider and rescind" the anti-Zionism resolution.

Bishop Athanasius of the Orthodox Coptic Church of Egypt took advantage of a discussion following Dr. Potter's WCC progress report to the council to criticize Dr. Potter for issuing the statement regarding Zionism.

"I would hope that in the future Dr. Potter would humiliate himself to consult with the churches in the Middle East before issuing such statements," Bishop Athanasius said. He attempted to introduce a resolution on the matter but was ruled out of order because the assembly was not in deliberative session.

Gen. Gastilovich Dies, Commander Of a Soviet Army

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The Soviet Defense Ministry announced the death of Lt. Gen. Anton Gastilovich, 73, a veteran of the Bolshevik revolution and commander of the Eighteenth Army in World War II.

An obituary in the ministry's daily Krasnaya Zvezda signed by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Defense Minister Andrei Grechko said Gen. Gastilovich died after a long and difficult illness.

The son of a poor peasant, Gen. Gastilovich joined both the Communist party and the Red Army in 1919, when he was 17 and the civil war was at its height.

Paul A. Porter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP).—Paul A. Porter, 71, a Washington lawyer who held a succession of key federal jobs a generation ago, died in a hospital early today.

Mr. Porter choked on a piece of lobster while dining at a restaurant with his wife and two other couples Friday night and never recovered.

With the late Thurman Arnold and Abe Fortas, he founded the law firm of Arnold and Porter in 1947.

In 1956, he married Kathleen Winsor, author of "Forever Amber."

Luther A. Huston

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Luther A. Huston, 81, who won the George Polk Memorial Award for his reporting for The New York Times, of the school desegregation struggle that culminated in the Supreme Court verdict of 1954, died yesterday in Franklin, N.C.

DEATH NOTICE

CARL ZIGROSSER, museum curator and author, died November 24, at the age of 84 at his home in Montevideo, Switzerland. He is survived by a daughter, Carola, and his second wife, Laura Canale. Philadelphia papers please copy.

Under Guard in His Palace

Ex-King Is a Virtual Prisoner In Sikkim, Newest Indian State

GANGTOK, Sikkim, Nov. 27 (AP).—The royal flag of Sikkim still flies from the palace of Falden Thondup Namgyal, the former chogyal (king), although he is now only a private citizen in this 3,600-square-mile Himalayan land that is India's newest state.

Deethroned in April after abolition of the 35-year-old monarchy, Mr. Namgyal, as he is known officially, is virtually a prisoner in the palace where he reigned for a decade with his U.S.-born queen, former debutante Hope Cooke. She now lives in New York City with their two children.

Armed Indian police surround the palace grounds, barring all visitors except those approved by the police commissioner.

The ex-chogyal, 52, can leave the palace when he wishes but he must tell the police where he intends to go. His royal flag apparently is displayed simply to soothe him.

Formerly surrounded by a coterie of Indian and Sikkimese advisers and a large staff of servants, Mr. Namgyal is a lonely man facing an uncertain future because of mounting financial difficulties and animosity from the state's anti-royalist political leaders.

An annual government grant of 2 million rupees (about \$250,000), which was used primarily to maintain the palace, has been cut off.

The move forced Mr. Namgyal to dismiss more than half his personal staff, leaving him with about 10 servants, including a cook. However, some sweepers and a driver.

The former chogyal's critics say that he should be able to live comfortably on revenue from his private holdings, which include a multi-story building rented for about \$1,000 monthly for use by the local government's secretariat.

He also has shares in a electricity and owns large tracts of land used for growing cardamom, a ginger-plant fruit which is Sikkim's main cash crop. His private income is estimated to be \$2,000 to \$3,000 a month.

But his sympathizers say that Mr. Namgyal can no longer count on revenue from his private estates because they probably will be taken over soon by the government under proposed land-reform measures. They also say that the government has stopped paying him rent for some of his private property, including the secretariat.

When Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited Sikkim last week, Mr. Namgyal met her for about a half-hour and urged her to help settle his future. Mrs. Gandhi said later that she hoped some matters could be resolved soon.

Although the ex-chogyal's political opponents once demanded that he be exiled from Sikkim, the new government seems willing to let him remain here, at least for the time being, as a private citizen.

Mr. Namgyal evidently wants to run "his country is Sikkim," he said in March. "I certainly want to live in Sikkim and die there."

On April 14, in an election supervised by Indian officials, Sikkimese voted 58,637 to 1,496 in favor of Indian statehood. He called the voting illegal, saying it should have been conducted by a neutral body.

After his meeting with Mrs. Gandhi, the former chogyal said to a newsmen that he was under instructions not to make any public comments.

But he denied rumors that he was becoming an alcoholic recluse. "I'm well and I'm not drunk," he said, smiling.

Government officials deny that Mr. Namgyal is under any form of house arrest. They say he is kept under heavy guard to protect him from hostile Sikkimese.

However, the ex-chogyal's friends insist that the new government is afraid to let him move about freely because he could become a focal point of political opposition from persons who might be disenchanted with Indian statehood.

The fact that all Sikkimese, with rare exceptions, are barred from entering the palace would seem to indicate that the government is concerned about his safety. He was the latest in a series that began Nov. 14.

Diplomatic sources in Canberra said there was no confirmation of direct Indonesian attacks on Timor. Native Timorese forces backed by Indonesia have been fighting Fretilin since the start of a civil war in the colony in mid-August.

Indonesian government officials have said repeatedly that Indonesia has no intention of invading Portuguese Timor.

India Expecting Big Grain Crop

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27 (UPI).

India can hope for a record grain harvest of 114 million tons, mostly wheat, in the 1973-74 crop year, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation A.P. Shinde said today.

"On the whole our country is in a very comfortable position as far as food is concerned," Mr. Shinde said in a speech at Bangalore, in southern India.

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Food expects to import about 5 million tons of wheat during the current crop year, most of it from the United States, paying cash on the open market. The imported grain will be used to build up reserve stocks.



Former Chogyal of Sikkim

Series of Executives Jailed For French Work Accidents

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Two French company executives were sentenced to jail, another was arraigned and two more held in preventative detention in separate court cases this week involving on-the-job accidents.

Since a first executive was jailed last month for being responsible for allegedly unsafe working conditions that led to the death of a worker, several cases have arisen in France involving workers who have been injured or killed while working.

The new cases—which a leading French politician criticized as resulting from the "immaturity" of the judges—have thrown a scare into the business community.

In a statement yesterday, a professional group, the National Center of Independents and Farmers, condemned "this new system of justice that consists of systematically imprisoning plant managers in case of a work accident."

Publicly chastised

The first case in the series came last month when Judge Patrice de Charette, of Béthune in northern France, jailed a local plant owner to "show what I thought about work accidents."

Judge Charette, 36, was publicly chastised by the minister of justice for mixing politics with his profession. The decision was reversed and the plant owner released.

In four different cases this week, the executives have been less fortunate. In one of them, in Troyes, eastern France, a

George Martin, 48, owner of a construction firm, was sentenced to 15 days in jail and a 40,000-franc (\$9,100) fine for responsibility in the fall of a 17-year-old employee from a scaffolding.

The boy was seriously injured. The Troyes judge imposed the jail sentence even though the prosecution had asked for a suspended sentence.

In Rennes, in the west, Yves Dordain, 51, head of another construction firm, was given a one-month suspended sentence and a \$450 fine yesterday for his part in the fatal fall of a worker from a company scaffolding.

And in Clermont-Ferrand, in central France, Guy Perron, also an owner of a construction firm,

Kreisky Favors Probe of Tactics By Nazi Hunter

From Wire Dispatches

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the target of a slander suit by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, reiterated today his charge that Mr. Wiesenthal used Mafia methods but suggested that a probe, rather than a trial, would best support his accusation.

In reply to a question at a news conference, Mr. Kreisky did not rule out the possibility of a probe by a parliamentary committee. As in the slander suit, he said, "I did not file the suit; it is therefore not for me to withdraw it."

The suit had been filed by Mr. Wiesenthal after Mr. Kreisky said during a broadcast that the Nazi hunter was using Mafia methods. That statement followed Freedom Party leader Friedrich Peter—a former Cabinet minister—served as an officer.

Mr. Kreisky asked today about having told foreign newsmen that Mr. Wiesenthal had collaborated with the Nazis, stressed that he did not accuse him of collaboration.

Some prisoners of the Nazis, such as Mr. Wiesenthal, had been leaders of work gangs, he said, and he had heard of complaints against Mr. Wiesenthal by prisoners who had worked under him.

"That is something entirely different than collaboration," Mr. Kreisky said.

Pravda Denies Kremlin Backs Tito Opponents

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union denied today it was supporting anti-Tito dissidents in Yugoslavia and accused "reactionary bourgeois propaganda" of trying to poison relations between the two countries.

An authoritative article in Pravda also cautiously chided the Yugoslav press for lending credence to reports that the Soviet Union is interfering in Yugoslav affairs.

The Western media "have once again been unleashing a campaign of insinuations, trying to interpret various aspects of the ideological-political life of the country and problems, which are being discussed in the Yugoslav press in a way which would cast aspersions, complicate the friendly relations of Yugoslavia with other Socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, and resorting to the most incredible slander," Pravda said.

Moscow has repeatedly denied that it backs pro-Soviet elements against the government of President Tito but today's article was a particularly harsh reaction to recent news reports from Belgrade indicating that a Yugoslav-Soviet rift is growing over the matter.

The Pravda commentary was signed by I. Alexandrov, usually a pseudonym for a top member of the Communist party Politburo.

Yugoslav Amnesties

BELGRADE, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Yugoslav President Tito today signed an amnesty affecting 536 prisoners to mark the Yugoslav national holiday Saturday.

Racism Issue Divides FAO Conference

Industrial Nations, Third World Split

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Nov. 27 (NYT).—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations today concluded a three-week conference marked by a series of conflicts between developing and industrial countries and a last-minute struggle over the use of the word "racism."

The intensified political fighting, which damaged many delegates from the industrial nations, was reflected in the adoption of a report recommending more food aid to such newly independent countries as Angola and Mozambique. But the approved document also referred to the view of "several delegates" that aid should also go to liberation movements "struggling against foreign domination or racism."

Twenty-seven nations, led by West Germany and including the United States, France, Italy and Britain, made clear their opposition. They said that they could not accept the term, racism, if it was understood as including Zionism.

Guinea, backed by several other Third World delegations, had insisted on inserting the phrase and referred to the recent UN General Assembly vote condemning Zionism as a form of racism. The Guinea delegation argued that omission of the word from the report would run counter to the United Nations Charter.

Aid to PLO

At one point, over the objections of Israel, the United States and other countries, Guinea also argued that food aid go to the Palestine Liberation Organization. But this was dropped in the final report.

There was increasing worry here over whether the U.S. would now approve the U.S. share of the budget of the organization, which is the largest of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. The United States pays a quarter of the budget, raised by the conference to a total of \$187 million, a jump of 50 percent.

The purpose of the conference, which is the governing body of the organization, was to assess food needs and plans for the future. In general, delegates were told that the world's food situation had improved somewhat, with some advances in India, Pakistan and other parts of Asia.

UN Panel Votes Unanimously to Outlaw Torture

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (AP).—The General Assembly today unanimously approved a declaration banning torture and calling for the criminal punishment of torturers.

The resolution, the first UN motion directed specifically against torture, had been suggested to the Assembly by the UN's September congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Approval of the nonbinding declaration by unanimous consent Monday followed heated debate in the committee between the Soviet Union and Chile, which accused each other of torturing political prisoners.

The declaration says that nations may not practice or tolerate "crimes of degradation, treatment or punishment." It states that war, political instability or public emergencies "may not be invoked as a justification of torture" and calls upon each nation "to insure that all acts of torture . . . are offenses under its criminal law."

The declaration defines torture as "any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted." The measure is subject to approval by the General Assembly. All 143 nations represented there have delegates to the Social Committee.

British Embassy Stoned in Fishing Protest in Iceland

REYKIAVIK, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Icelanders threw snowballs, eggs and stones at the British Embassy here today in anger over the stationing of British warships inside Iceland's disputed 200-mile fishing limit.

Three windows in the embassy were broken in the incident; a reputation on a smaller scale of demonstrations in two previous fishing disputes between Britain and Iceland.

The police held some of the demonstrators, mostly youths, and prevented others in the crowd of 300 from leaping over the low stone wall surrounding the embassy garden.

Eric Young, first secretary in the embassy, said little damage was done and the personnel worked through the demonstration.

"But it was rather uncomfortable to be surrounded by such a crowd, even though it was small and the police did a good job," he added.

Racism
Divides
Conference

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Hapag-Lloyd's 1974 profits up 28%

By Geoffrey Penny

HAMBURG—All records were broken last year by Hapag-Lloyd, West Germany's major shipping line, with total pre-tax profits soaring by about 28 per cent to DM 66,480,000. Net profit of DM 22,500,000 showed a DM 10.3 million increase in the 1973 figure.

Although no one at Hapag-Lloyd expects this outstanding performance to be repeated in the 1975 financial year, Hans Jakob Kruse, Chairman of the executive board, said: "We are confident that this year's trading will remain satisfactory... If there are no further unexpected events in the world trade or shipping situation."

A measure of the shipping company's confidence in the world shipping market is its 1975-1976 investment programme of DM 1,300 million—up from DM 1,100 million in 1974.

In its annual report, Hapag-Lloyd said that there had been a 34 per cent growth rate in the total capital of Hapag-Lloyd AG from DM 1,084 million to DM 1,452 million. Gross income was up by about 57 per cent from DM 312 million to DM 490 million. Revenues were given an injection of DM 68 million, with capital depreciation increased by DM 44.5 million to DM 144.5 million. Including DM 47.5 million for depreciation, the net profit was DM 56.3 million, up from DM 43.5 million in 1973.

The Hapag-Lloyd Group turnover was up from DM 1,320 million to DM 1,760 million. Gross profit rose from DM 136.9 million in 1973 to DM 279.5 million last year. Profits per DM 100 nominal share went up from 1973's 11 deutschmarks to 47 deutschmarks.

In his annual report, Herr Kruse pointed out that a shipping line is at a disadvantage compared with other industrial undertakings where there is a decline in exports, as to the first seven months of this year when West Germany's overall exports were down by seven per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In boom conditions, in most industries, the demand for West German manufactures was high, and West German industry, and its competitors, were running at full capacity. Higher prices due to devaluation, and increased costs could be passed on to potential customers without harming sales.

But now there is a slump in demand and excess capacity all over the world. Wages in West Germany, together with Sweden and Switzerland, are the highest in the world, having surpassed the American figure last year.

Herr Kruse pointed out that Hapag-Lloyd's "floating factories" were dependent on the volume of imports and exports to and from West Germany, Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, the rest of the world.

Investment involved in these "factories," the Hapag-Lloyd freighter fleet, ranges from about DM 50 million for a simple bulk carrier to close on DM 250 million for a large container ship with three sets of containers.

This considerable investment stands or falls by West Germany's ability to export and import goods.

Hapag-Lloyd, West Germany's largest shipping line, has built from the standpoint of a number of vessels at sea and their total tonnage, is particularly hard hit when the import-export flow declines in volume, but nevertheless Hapag-Lloyd management is very much on the side of those who champion the maximum of free and untrammelled world trade with a minimum of extraneous influences.

While shipping remains the backbone of the Hapag-Lloyd Group's activities, port and coastal services contributed DM 71.8 million to total annual turnover in 1974. The executive board was particularly pleased with developments in the offshore sector, recently given impetus by Hapag-Lloyd's participation in Deutsche Offshore.

Setbacks had been experienced in the company's shipbuilding and repair operations, but in the tourist sector good results had been achieved with a turnover of DM 128.8 million.

Hapag-Lloyd Flug, the Group's airline, has developed according to plan, and although initial investments made in the airline, founded only three years ago, has not yet broken through into the black, its future looks bright. Another three Boeing 727/100s will shortly be joining the line's fleet of five already in operation.

Hapag-Lloyd's plans to commence an air freight division have been thwarted so far by bureaucratic red tape, some of it quite insuperable. But the company reports that response from importers and exporters has been "transcendent," especially since there is no other West German charter air freight company in operation.

Herr Kruse said in his report: "There is a real gap on the market to be filled. We regard this as confirming the need for an independent West German air cargo service operating according to customer requirements, and we hope that the authorities will not continue to put obstacles in our way."

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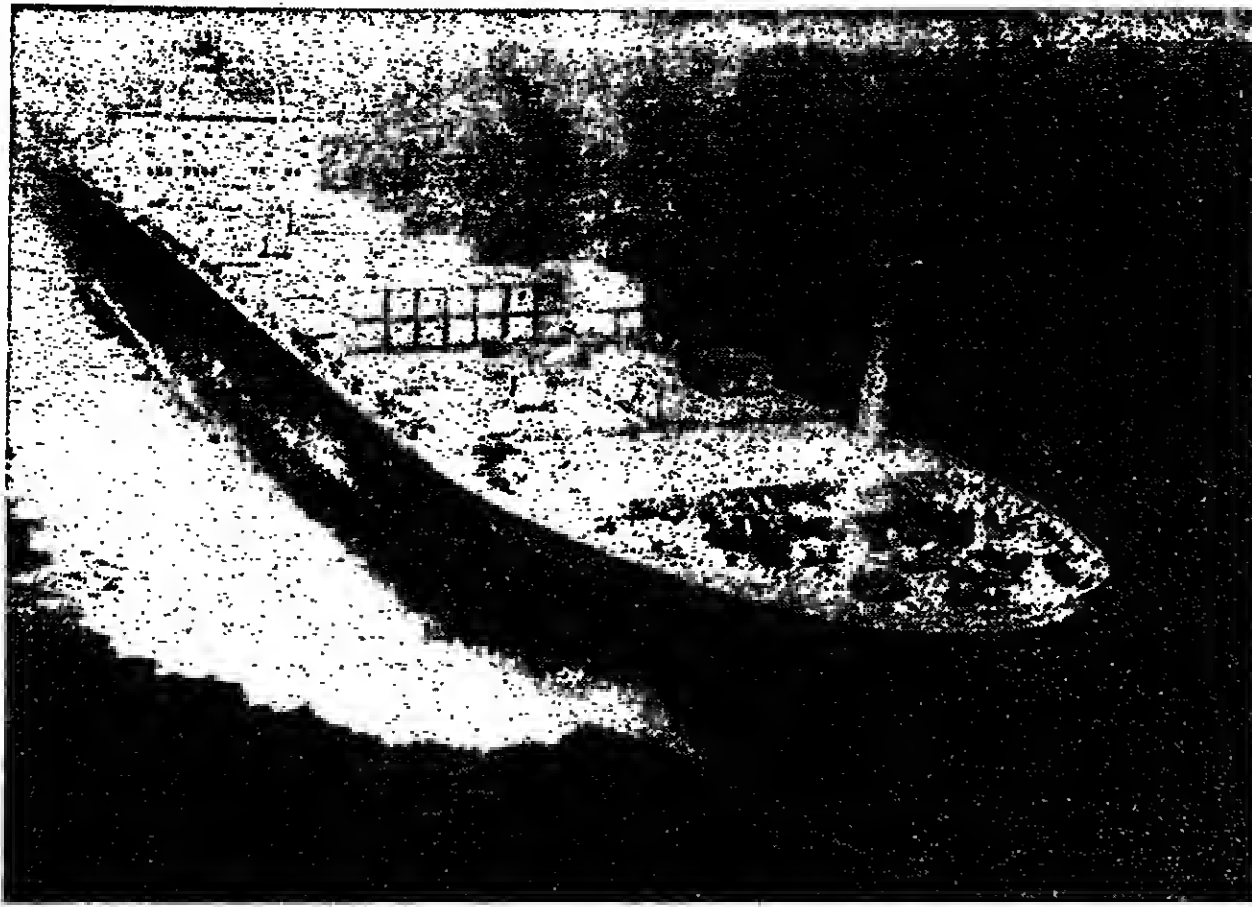
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The 48,664 dwt BREMEN EXPRESS on the route from the Far East. Built in 1972 the BREMEN EXPRESS has a capacity of 3,100 20-foot containers and a maximum speed of 26 knots.

Free World Must Wake Up to Red Threat, Warns Kruse

By Geoffrey Penny

HAMBURG—Hans Jakob Kruse, Chairman of the executive board of Hapag-Lloyd, has issued a warning to the Free World that it must wake up to the Red threat.

Herr Kruse said: "Communist merchant vessel operations on trans-Pacific routes, for instance, have played havoc with the orderly running of scheduled liner services. But the Free World has done little or nothing about it."

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Recession Will Soon be Conquered, Says Sager

By Geoffrey Penny

HAMBURG—Karl-Heinz Sager, Deputy Chairman of Hapag-Lloyd, is confident that the recession will soon be conquered.

Herr Sager said: "The recession will soon be conquered. The world economy is strong and resilient. We are confident that the recession will soon be conquered."

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'The world is my stamping ground'

HAPAG-LLOYD'S WORLDWIDE NETWORK

By Ron Alpe

A lbert Ballin, who pioneered Hapag's successes in the last decades of the nineteenth century, used to say, "Mein Feld ist die Welt," which means, "The world is my stamping ground."

And this proud motto, carved in gilt letters in the entrance hall to Hapag-Lloyd's headquarters in Hamburg, is as true today as when Albert Ballin expanded Hapag into the world's largest shipping line.

Hapag-Lloyd has 465 agencies all over the world. The company's 45 cargo ships with a capacity of approximately 791,000 dwt serve 231 ports in all five continents.

Total cargoes carried last year amounted to 7.2 million freight tons, and the freight ton-mile product amounted to 69,000 million miles. Liner services' revenues totalled over DM 1,337 million.

Liner services to the Eastern Hemisphere—East Asia, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand—had a good share in the overall cargo to be carried in both directions during the first half of 1974, the company reports.

The joint service to Australia (AES) plans to incorporate New Zealand into the container transport service. Rickmers Line service to China continues to suffer from inadequate port facilities in the People's Republic. The Chiao coast service should show a satisfying growth in the months ahead, however, with the signing of the West German-Chinese maritime agreement which, among other things, abolishes the shipping line from having to pay the 3.05-per-cent tax on freight charges imposed by the Peking government and guarantees "equal access" to cargo.

Liner services to North America—East Coast, Canada-Great Lakes, the American Gulf and North Pacific—have all enjoyed good traffic flows, leading to a balancing of Eastbound/Westbound trade performance. This meant that profitability was considerably increased. The company is pressing ahead with extending containerization of the services to Canada, the American Gulf and the American Pacific.

The services to the various areas at Latin America—South America, West Coast, Mexico, Gulf, West Indies, Central America and North Brazil—also improved. The upsurge in homebound traffic played a considerable part in this improvement.

A long-term agreement has been concluded with Ecuador to assist in establishing a policy of shipping line. Under the terms of the agreement the over line, Transocean, purchased the Hapag-Lloyd.

The service to the Canary Islands was discontinued during 1974 because it had become unprofitable, but preparations for a full container service to the Caribbean are well under way. This service, in short in the summer of 1976, will be operated in conjunction with British, Danish and French partners.

The Hapag-Lloyd worldwide network includes Hapag-Lloyd International S. A., Panama, with an issued share capital of DM 30 million. The company operates eleven cargo vessels providing liner services sailing under the West German flag.

Other wholly owned Hapag-Lloyd subsidiaries include Hapag-Lloyd Belgium.

Hapag-Lloyd re-opened the weekly container service between Hamburg and London, which was discontinued in 1974 because it had become unprofitable, but preparations for a full container service to the Caribbean are well under way. This service, in short in the summer of 1976, will be operated in conjunction with British, Danish and French partners.

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Members of the Hapag-Lloyd family

Hapag-Lloyd Reederei GmbH, was founded in 1948 and has its headquarters in Bremen. With 65 offices throughout West Germany the company, employing over 1,000, offers a full travel and holiday service.

Hapag-Lloyd Flug GmbH, also with headquarters in Bremen, has been in operation since June 1972. The airline has six Boeing 727/100s in service and another two on order. The company operates chartering services for major travel operators.

Hapag-Lloyd Transport & Service GmbH, began operating in July last year and employs approximately 300 people. The company has a fleet of 32 ships, operating from Bremen, Bremerhaven and Wilhelmshaven, and is becoming actively involved in offshore developments. Coastal shipping, agency operations and consultancy are also listed among the company's activities.

Hapag-Lloyd Werft GmbH, was set up in January 1973 in Bremerhaven. The yard has two dry docks, 335 and 222 metres long, four heavy duty cranes with lifting capacity of between 50 and 100 tons along with a floating crane. Capable of handling heavy ships' repairs, the yards employ 1,800.

Lübeck & Reimers is a subsidiary of Hapag-Lloyd Transport & Service. The company is engaged in tug operations—10 units to Hamburg, others tug services at sea and has in commission six transport pontoons. The company operates in inland shipping with one "Europa" lighter II A, 80 barges with a head capacity of 16,000 tons and 34 with a capacity of 7,000 tons. L & R employs 300.

Deutscher Container Dienst GmbH, was established in January 1974. The company employs 460 in quay-side operations, container packing, stowing and operating floating docks.

Deutscher Container Dienst GmbH, employs 350 workers. The organisation is responsible for handling the parent company's container operations involving 30,000 disposables per month. DCD has 25 offices throughout Europe.

"Miedersack" Versicherungsgesellschaft, founded in 1921, is concerned with marine insurance, specialising in insuring ships' hulls and cargoes. The company, with its head office in Hamburg, also operates in Bremen.

"Lübeck & Reimers" Schiffbau- und Maschinenbau GmbH, controls on- and off-loading, mainly on Hapag-Lloyd vessels. The company employs nearly 100.

Ozean Service + Reparatur GmbH, Hamburg, is a merger (January 1975) of four Hapag-Lloyd subsidiaries to handle ship repairs, fitting-out, providing spare parts and, most recently, with the acquisition of A. W. Nahr and A. W. Niesmayer, a full container and trailer logistics system service operating worldwide. The company employs 300, with staff working round-the-clock to provide emergency services.

Kassens Bauteilefabrik GmbH serves clients in the worldwide bulk-trade, operating a fleet of 6 modern bulk-carriers of a total of 220,000 dwt. Three additional vessels of more than 100,000 dwt have been ordered for delivery over the next 2 years.

Associated Companies

CONTRANS Gesellschaft für Containerverkehr mbH has 16,000 20-foot TEU containers for leasing to clients worldwide. The company employs 120.

Rickmers Linie AG operates a regular liner service to mainland China.



Karl-Heinz Sager

maritime agreement recently signed in Peking would, he believes, be of considerable benefit in the long run for West German shippers.

As President of the Common Market Shippers' Association (CAACE) Karl-Heinz Sager has expressed considerable disquiet at East Bloc dumping.

Herr Sager pointed out: "We earn \$1,000 million to dollars annually. If there is a two-per-cent hardening of the dollar against the deutschmark this does not mean that we automatically pocket \$20 million more, since we have expenditure that has to be met in dollars. So no improved exchange rate of course does help us."

Karl-Heinz Sager is a great believer in "cargo sharing" in liner shipping. He maintains that this is not only a practical solution to current liner service problems but is a necessity.

He said: "I see a number of very positive elements in the United Code of conduct for liner conferences, to my opinion it gives liner shipping the

statistics are alarming. When ships at present under construction for Russia are to commission almost twenty per cent of the world's cargo-carrying fleet will be flying the hammer-and-sickle mercantile flag. At present the Soviet Union only controls twelve per cent of the world cargo fleet as compared with the Common Market's 22.2%.

Herr Sager points out that jumps at this order in merchant tonnage available for cargo-carrying are alarming, particularly as it can be argued that East Bloc freight rates charged are calculated more along political lines than according to the advantages and disadvantages of actual commercial risk.

Mildred Scheel to Launch Bonn

Mildred Scheel, wife of Federal President Walter Scheel, has agreed to launch the 386,000 tons deadweight supercargo ship, being built for Hapag-Lloyd by AG "Weser", Bremen.

The launching of the tanker giant, the largest vessel in the West German merchant fleet, is scheduled to take place in April next year. The Bonn, when she is in service, will become the flagship of the West German merchant navy.

The ship's vital statistics are: 370 meters long and 64 meters wide with a draught of 21.96 meters. She will be able to ply the world's oceans at a service speed of sixteen knots.

Why Hapag, Why Lloyd?

Hapag, an abbreviation of Hamburg Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien-Gesellschaft, was founded in May 1847 by a group of Hamburg merchants with a view to establishing a regular packet service between Hamburg and North America, mainly by fast clipper ships.

Official statistics reveal that 1,366, 293 Germans emigrated to America between 1841 and 1860, many of them carried in the sailing ships of the Hamburg line.

Those came steam and the sailing ships could no longer compete. Hapag, following a policy of ship replacement, in 1926 took to steam in 1855.

When Hapag took over the Carr shipping line, one of its rivals, the company also acquired the services of dynamic Albert Ballin, who built up Hapag into the world's largest shipping line. By the outbreak of the First World War Hapag operated 175 ocean-going vessels with a total of 1.3 million gross register tons.

As with Hapag of war's end the fleet was destroyed, but by the mid-twenties Norddeutscher Lloyd ships were again plying the routes served before the war.

Norddeutscher Lloyd was officially founded on 20 January 1857 in Bremen with a paid-up capital of three million talers. From the very beginning the company was conceived as a major undertaking operating in the fields of shipping, sailing and marine insurance.

The first steamship line was opened between Bremen and Britain, and in June 1858 the Bremen opened up the Norddeutscher Lloyd route between Bremerhaven and New York. In 1885 the line was appointed to carry the German posts to Southeast Asia and Australasia.

In 1913 Norddeutscher Lloyd carried its last transatlantic passenger across the Atlantic. When the First World War was declared there were 135 vessels lying in the company flag with a total of 983,000 GRT.

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Close Call in Lisbon

The Communist threat to Portugal is far from over, but the strong, effective actions ordered by President Francisco de Costa Gomes—resulting in the rapid collapse of a concerted rebellion by leftist forces—will greatly encourage the democratic majorities in both the armed services and the general population. For once, the President, who had not only tolerated but appeared to sympathize with leftist maneuvers in earlier crises, recognized that it was imperative to re-establish promptly the authority of the government.

It was a close call, nonetheless, with Communist-directed paratroopers and others capturing four air force bases, imprisoning the loyal air force chief, seizing the national television station and broadcasting a barrage of anti-government declarations. But the rapidity with which loyalist commandos ended the rebellion demonstrated again that the Communists have nothing approaching majority support in the armed forces.

It reflects great credit on the Portuguese that they have survived 18 months of intense ideological strife with the loss of very few lives. But appeasement of an uncon-

structed Stalinist party and its allies, which commanded well under 20 per cent of the vote last April, would cost, rather than save, lives over the long run.

President Costa Gomes must have learned by now that it is impossible to retain in key commands Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who had publicly denounced the government, he is sworn to serve and demanded its replacement by an "authentic left-wing government." The President's credibility will plummet from its present high level if he bows to leftist pressure to reinstate this officer as Lisbon region commander.

One more formidable hurdle has been cleared on Portugal's rocky road to democracy and majority rule. It will not be the last. In addition to giving all possible support to the moderate government of Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo, the United States must press home to the Soviet Union at every opportunity the clear and present danger to détente in Moscow's encouragement of crude Marxist power-grabs in Portugal as well as Angola.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The King Review

Attorney General Edward Levi acted with forthrightness in directing two senior officers of the Department of Justice to review the investigation of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to determine whether a reopening of the case was in order.

Even before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities had uncovered the FBI's six-year campaign to destroy Dr. King's effectiveness, black leaders and other Americans of both races were raising sharp and troubling questions about the case. For example, the intercontinental flight of James Earl Ray, Dr. King's convicted murderer, seemed extraordinarily sophisticated for such

an ordinary man, and his legal defense seemed bizarre and often strangely inept.

The committee's revelations, particularly the strong indication that the FBI had attempted to suggest suicide to the civil rights leader, add grotesque dimensions to the doubts. The very least one can wonder, considering the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover's feelings about Dr. King, is whether he could have put his agency's whole heart into the investigation of the assassination. Given the weight of all the doubts, Mr. Levi's two associates have a very heavy burden in the continuing federal effort to revive the people's faith in the processes of justice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Britain and the Turbulent Celts

The home rule promised to Scotland might turn out to be only another experiment in regional government. But a good deal of the pressure for it is coming from separatists who have an independent nation in mind. Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, has now offered both Scotland and Wales their own regional assemblies "to exercise wide governmental responsibilities." How wide? How much of its present power does the British Parliament intend to turn over to the new assemblies? That, of course, is the central issue in the debate now getting under way. For London, it is a matter of working out a compromise with local interests while avoiding any concessions that might strengthen the separatists. Always present in the background there is, unfortunately, the example of Northern Ireland.

The pledge of home rule to Scotland and Wales has nothing to do with Northern Ireland—not, at least, in any formal or legal sense. But there is a certain psychological resonance by which policy in one case will inevitably affect the climate in the others. Things are not going well just now in the long and bloody triangular struggle that is consuming Northern Ireland. The British Parliament in London has been anxiously trying to reestablish some sort of regional government in the province, but its efforts keep breaking down at the same point. It pushed the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority into a constitutional convention that has just drafted its report. But this report, the product of months of work, merely reiterates the Protestant demand for simple majority rule that, in view of the iron tradition of bloc voting there, only means perpetual Protestant rule. Again the search for a formula to share power between these two disparate communities has failed, and again, presumably, London will have to send the convention back to try again. It was because of systematic abuse of majority rule by the Protestants, and their discrimination against Catholics, that Britain abolished the original provincial assembly three years ago and undertook direct rule from London in an attempt to end the guerrilla warfare.

But in recent weeks the number of political killings has suddenly risen. The current fighting is being carried on not only between the Protestant and Catholic forces, but apparently among rivals who claim to be under the same banner. Occasionally it seems to degenerate into something close to protection racketeering, in which competing gunmen vie in levying their taxes on a suffering neighborhood. Meanwhile the bombing cam-

paign has been carried to London with renewed ferocity by an element of the Irish Republican Army that long since crossed the border that divides political zeal from mental illness. The purpose of these bombings is to render the rest of Britain sufficiently weary of Northern Ireland that it will pull out the troops and leave the wretched province to sort out its own destiny.

The long sectarian feud, and of course the mindless violence, distinguish the history of home rule in Northern Ireland from the prospects for it in Scotland and Wales. Inevitably, the support for national independence has been greatly augmented in Scotland by the rising estimates of the oil reserves under the North Sea. Scottish separatists assume that independence would confer on them the title to most of Britain's North Sea fields. Oil takes a curious grip on people's imaginations. However great the wealth that it brings, the public always overestimates it and usually by very large margins. To the Scots, a historian might point out that the world has rarely dealt generously with those small countries that are totally dependent on one commodity. An economist might add that the North Sea oil is extremely expensive to produce, and would be highly vulnerable if world prices ever started to decline. But that kind of consideration does not seem to have made much of an impression so far. For Scottish nationalism, oil has turned a nostalgic romance into a political force of considerable momentum. Mr. Wilson's skill in dealing with it may turn out to be as important as in anything that he has undertaken in his long career.

Each of the great ancient kingdoms of Western Europe is now confronted with urgent demands from their minorities for one degree or another of autonomy, cultural or political. In Spain it is the Basques and the Catalans, in France the Bretons and recently the Corsicans, in Britain the Celts. It is the effect of a generation of unprecedented prosperity and international peace on people who are beginning to take for granted the benefits for which they originally constructed central governments. The declining loyalty of citizens to the nation states is one of the basic characteristics of current European politics. But, particularly in view of the Northern Irish experience, it is very much open to question whether the smaller ethnic communities will prove better guarantors of the basic values of human decency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

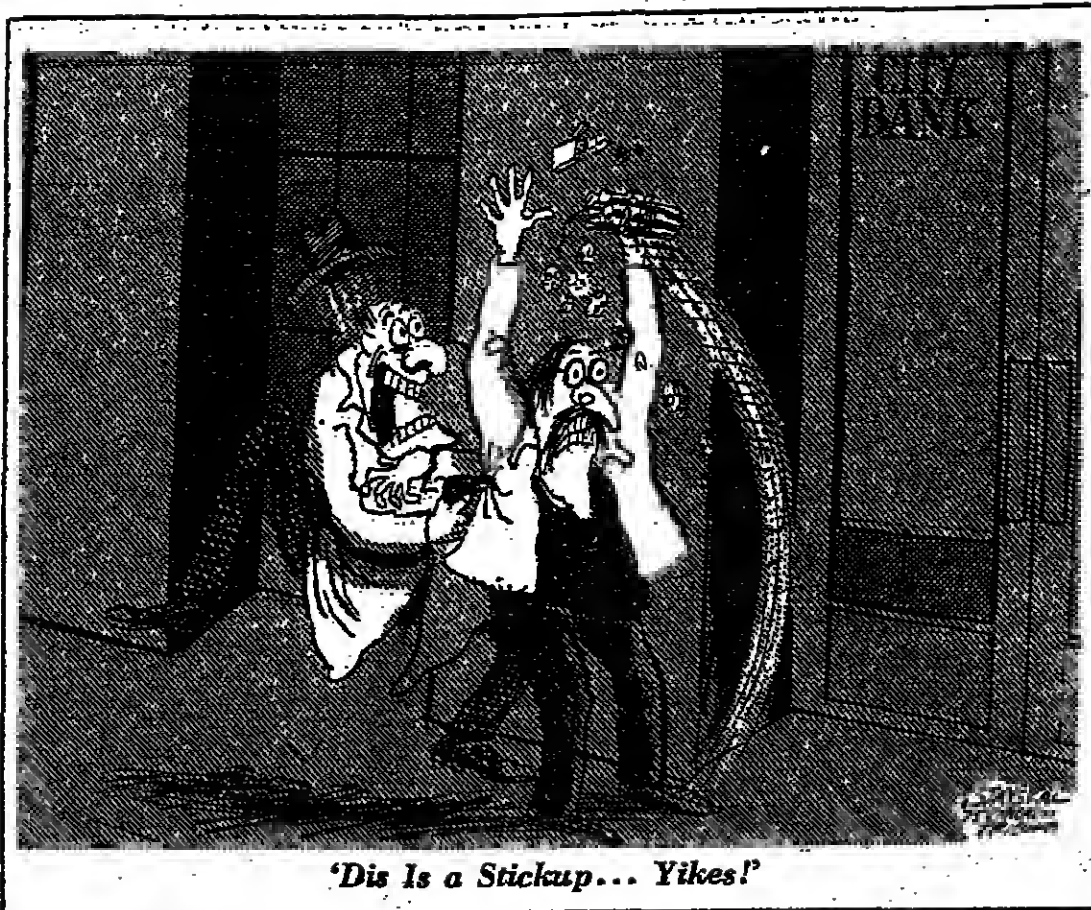
November 23, 1900

WASHINGTON—In the preparation of an Army increase bill for Congress, the military committee is divided between Secretary Root's plan, providing for a maximum of 100,000 men with a minimum of 50,000; and General Miles' scheme of a permanent effective fighting force of 30,000 men, with authority to the President to enlist an auxiliary force of 50,000 at any time he may deem necessary.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1925

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.—Bishop Collins Denny advises every man to wear a moustache as the last distinctive badge of masculinity that women have left him. "Wear one," he told the 300 delegates to the North Carolina Methodist Conference. "That's all the women have left us. They cut their hair and wear men's clothes, but they can't wear a moustache. It's your badge of masculinity." The bishop wears one himself.



New Economic Order: A Myth

By Yves Lauhan

PARIS—Yes, it is catchy and does have a nice ring to it. The phrase "new economic order" has been an instant success, conjuring up visions of overdue justice, international magnanimity, and altruism. Certainly only a spoilsport or a misanthrope would dare to detract from this noble concept by questioning its inevitability or desirability.

But, in fact, we are not fooling ourselves by speaking of any kind of international economic order. Creating a new order implies that an old international economic order, like some well-defined religious order or architectural style, once existed. The truth is that today, as yesterday, no body of rules or laws governs monetary and trade relations among nations. What the economic world has been merely a precarious equilibrium among nations, some dominant, others dominated. The system has not been one of stability and order but rather one of continuous change or, put more aptly, of dynamic disorder.

Bipolar Conflict

If, nevertheless, we try to define the factors that have controlled international economic activity in the years since World War II, we should first identify the bipolar conflict between the United States on the one hand, and Europe and Japan on the other. The relationship was characterized by the powerful domination of the United States which, by imposition, created a kind of relative stability. A turning point, however, came in the 1960s when U.S. hegemony was for the first time challenged by the European partners. The Japanese stayed in the wings, mostly content to maintain the prudent posture dictated by their special security problems. A series of U.S.-European confrontations through the early 1970s, at first discreet and polite, later more and more in the open, began to shake the economic and political leadership of the United States.

In December, 1973, as if matters were not difficult enough, a second source of antagonism was added to the U.S.-European conflict: the conflict between oil producers and oil consumers. The issues, often wrapped in ideology, have been debated strenuously, sometimes bitterly.

And now, a third conflict, long dormant, has emerged on the world scene: North against South, the "haves" against the "have-nots," the Third World against the Rest of the World.

Tinderbox

The original bipolar system has been complicated by the appearance of these new antagonistic poles, intricately intertwined according to differing economic interests and political alliances. The economic world is engaged in an earnest threefold conflict. Our present international economic "order" is in reality a tinderbox. It is clear as regards the first two conflicts, Europe versus the United States and OPEC versus oil consumers, that serious confrontation pushed to an extreme in these cases will eventually entail a common loss instead of a relative gain by either party.

The situation is not the same, however, with respect to the North-South confrontation. Here, basic interests are perhaps irreconcilably divergent and prospects for constructive dialogue and a reasoned solution are much less promising.

The North-South confrontation is not new. The problems of underdeveloped countries entered the world conscience shortly after the war and received commendable attention from several developed countries and international institutions. The objective, of course, was to close the enormous gap that existed between the advanced and the backward countries. After many years of hard work and illusions, however, the result was that far from catching up, the destitute nations were lagging further and further behind.

There were two basic reasons for the disappointing performance. First, the poorest three-fourths of mankind experienced a postwar demographic explosion as a result of medical progress and improved diets. Economic development, when it occurred at

all, was outstripped by population growth.

The second reason was that the very concept of economic development proved a failure. Framed in purely technical or financial terms, the standard development programs were invariably frustrated by the barrier of the human factor. The theoreticians underestimated the formidable obstacle that Man himself, with his traditions and inefficiencies, represented in the development process.

The Club of Rome recognized the virtual impossibility of obtaining for everyone on the planet the same material conditions. As Mathus wrote, "at the banquet of Nature there is not room for everyone." Indeed, as a practical matter, the aspirations of the Third World cannot be satisfied in full. No development scheme, however daring, could assure for seven billion people the same living standard. The Club of Rome would like to try, but what is neglected to say is that a worldwide equalization of the human condition could only be achieved through a process of strains and convulsions of unprecedented magnitude.

Until now, the advanced countries have not really taken the problem seriously. Despite the apocalyptic forecasts of a few Cassandra, the prosperity of the "haves" was never in jeopardy. What threat, after all, could come from an unarmed multitude?

Role of A-Arms

The inevitable proliferation of nuclear weapons to a large number of developing countries will shake this complacency. Even with unsophisticated nuclear weapons, poor nations can inflict on rich and highly vulnerable societies destruction much greater in relative terms than the damage they would suffer in retaliation. The situation would be, as it were, the transposition of hostage-taking blackmail to the state-to-state level.

The world is witnessing the first stirrings of a conflict that will probably spread over the last quarter of the 20th century, i.e., the great fight for the appropriation of the world's natural resources. The meager results of the various conferences on the rights of the sea, which ended last March in Geneva, herald more serious problems to come. Access to energy resources remains a critical area of contention. Food supplies and raw materials are being brandished as political weapons.

The North-South conference scheduled to begin in Paris next month will attempt to prepare the ground for an agreement. The agenda is similar to the agendas of numerous other international conferences that have taken place in the past: emergency stabilization of raw materials prices, technological advances, and financial aid. The novelty in this conference is the apparent will to create a worldwide international economic order. The aim is to create asymmetrical relationships in the fields of international finance, trade, and money that will permit a reversal of the power system that now operates decisively in favor of the rich countries. These proposals, of course, are tantamount to establishing an institutionalized system of social security at a world level, just as similar systems in advanced societies

insure an allocation of resources different from that which would result from the free play of the market.

The major obstacle to the process of a worldwide redistribution of wealth is obviously the fact that a change in international economic relationships means sooner or later a change in power relationships. The developed countries, in other words, could in time find themselves in a position of political and economic dependence with respect to the underdeveloped countries.

The second and foremost obstacle is that the change in the international rules would involve extensive internal disruptions in the advanced countries. Industrial structures, means of production, employment, distribution of income among various social groups, and levels of consumption would all be affected. Obviously, such fundamental economic changes could not take place without equally fundamental political changes.

Social groups and societies as a whole do not usually have a special inclination for suicide. It is therefore highly probable that the planned revolution will meet with extreme resistance, if not violent opposition, as soon as the first practical consequences on the standard of living are felt.

Thus, a new international economic order requires an acceptance of revised power relationships and a radical change in individual and group behavior in the advanced countries. Is it displaying an excessive lack of confidence in man to suggest that such a change is not likely to happen soon or easily?

The Light and the Dark

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—To give thanks in adversity may seem strange, but there has been truth in the paradox since the first Thanksgiving Day. This year we celebrate just after learning terrible things about ourselves as a country. But there is reason for thanks even in the pain of disaster.

Covering that the U.S. government has from time to time made a policy of assassination. In other countries—in many—such news would arouse no much more than a shrug. That it still shocks us is a sign that idealism persists after all the hard knocks of recent years. Indeed, Americans are more sensitive to the claims of law and humanity now than they were a few years ago, before Vietnam and Watergate.

And of course there is strength in the telling of the assassination story. As Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., put it, we should be proud of our ability to "reveal and discuss imperceptible, unpopular governmental actions" and should see in it hope for "the continued existence of our free society."

Ford's Objections

Yes, but the truth was almost not told. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities had to get past the most strenuous objections to publishing its assassination report. President Ford said publication would "do grievous damage to our country" and "seriously impair our ability to exercise a positive leading role in world affairs."

If there is any one lesson in the horror of recent years, one might think, it is the danger of secrecy. The commitment to war in Indochina grew in secrecy, as did the terrible means by which the war was waged. The whole catalog of abuses called Watergate depended on secrecy. So did the perversion of intelligence agencies, foreign and domestic.

But the demand for secrecy goes on, despite the evidence of disaster it has bred. In a sense that is not surprising. Secrecy is power—for the few who know the secrets. They will naturally struggle to suppress information. But the phenomenon is broader than that, and more dangerous.

Consider the House Intelligence Committee's attempt to get certain material from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Its most important subpoena was for past State Department recommendations, from 1961 to 1974, for cover-

Democracy in Industry

A Workable World

By A.H. Raskin

BONN—After more than two decades of flickering experimentation, dozens of still only dimly linked programs on both sides of the Atlantic are providing increased hope of progress toward improving the quality of work life and giving workers in major industries a sense that they are not merely pawns in gigantic corporate structures.

Even worldwide recession has not thwarted efforts at work reform ranging from tiny undertakings in agricultural villages in India to a "totalistic approach" planned by West Germany's Ministry of Science and Technology with a five-year budget of more than \$100 million in government funds. The common thread in all the experiments is to create more democracy in the work place, with hoped-for benefits to productivity.

Under that umbrella, however, the adaptations are infinite, some so far-reaching that they seem destined to reshape the very economic system of the West along lines that could bring broader popular involvement in decision-making and lessen the danger of explosive confrontations between the power centers of capital and labor.

EEC Trend

In the countries of the European Economic Community, the trend is toward co-determination on the West German model, with workers sharing representation with stockholders on corporate boards.

In Sweden, the unions consider that too conservative; they are talking of a proposal that would go far beyond shared power to outright control. However, the pooled fund through which control would be acquired is so speculative and so far in the future that even its enthusiasts acknowledge it is at least a quarter-century away.

By contrast, there is nothing speculative about the studies made through labor-management cooperation in both Sweden and Norway in involving workers in redesigning their jobs to eliminate many of the discontents that reflect themselves in high absenteeism and turnover rates, sloppy workmanship and occasional sabotage.

The efforts of Volvo, Saab, Kockum Shipyard and other Scandinavian industrial giants to make traditional production lines more flexible, and to organize workers in groups with a high degree of self-direction, are fast becoming the inspiration for similar efforts in Switzerland, Italy and France. In Great Britain, Prime Minister Harold Wilson is about to initiate a tripartite study in the whole field of work humanization and industrial democracy.

The most extensive initiative, by far, is the one getting under way in West Germany. It coincides with a contemplated expansion in the degree of union representation on company boards, but the two developments are not integrally linked.

With characteristic thoroughness, once the West German decided to launch an action program for the humanization of work, they prepared to go all out. Not only do they plan to cover all aspects of blue-collar and white-collar activity in large and small firms and in civil service but also to seek new ways of engaging the performance of work right up to corporate management.

It is also their plan to involve scientists in the development of a social balance sheet: sophisticated sophisticated to measure all the costs and all the benefits of the various experiments in human industrial and organizational management.

The largest single experiment will be in the huge Volkswagen plant at Salzgitter, West Germany, which will set up a testing ground for the whole West German labor-management program in a three-year experiment.

The big worry among the social scientists supervising the Volkswagen venture is that the plant's output of cars will be cut by the time the experiment is over. They are not worried, merely to prove it would not work.

But these fears were allayed by the reputation of the local plant manager as a "maverick" who had been successful in challenging the conventional wisdom of his industrial peers.

Our basic mission, says Mr. Thurnwald, "is how to bring about the best of both worlds. The start of the industrial revolution, we have moved in only one direction—toward increased bureaucracy."

Trend in U.S.

The United States, which has scarcely been in the vanguard of the trend toward job enrichment and worker democracy, is hardly less anxious to be a total participant in the trend. A New Work in America Institute is about to be established, with a board of directors drawn from management, labor, and government.

It represents an implementation of the one specific proposal made in the "Work in America" report which rocked the Nixon administration when it was released by Elliot Richardson, then secretary of health, education and welfare, three years ago. The White House disowned that report, with its caustic comment on the frustration many workers felt in dull, empty jobs.

Three years have brought a new awareness of the need for change. Now, with Richardson among its founding members, the new institute will help bring the United States' share of Europe in the changing world of work.

When Frenchwomen Write A Book About Americans

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Two Frenchwomen have gone to New York, talked with women about their problems and regurgitated a dozen interviews in a new book, "Quand les Femmes Écrivent" (When Women Write), published in French by Editions du Seuil.

What is important about this book is not its insights into the condition of the American woman, but its commentary on the problems of collaboration between the co-authors—in traveling together, in meeting people together, in domestic entanglements back home in Paris, in writing the work that all also serve as the basis for their master's degrees in American civilization at the University of Paris.

The book has been received with a lot of enthusiasm in the French press as a pioneering example of what truths emerge when women finally speak out. The authors' conscious purpose is not to analyze the interviewees or comment on their lives in an unorthodox way. They are, in fact, an old couple. Mrs. Guedj is a widow with two children and a beautiful, Miss Weiskler is a blonde, vivacious, single and overwhelming. She does most of the talking and interrupting.

They first met on a plane to New York, later got together in Paris to talk about doing a book. They decided to go back to New York and talk with women in the feminist movement, although all the people interviewed had a high level of awareness about women's problems. With no firm idea about whom they would talk to, they arrived, they would just take their chances. After all, they had both overcome greater barriers.

Each woman has had a difficult life. Mrs. Guedj's husband was killed, and she found herself alone with two young children and no job and little education. She enrolled in university at 30, went to work for Claude Lévi-Strauss's Laboratory of Social Anthropology, and now edits his review, "L'Homme." "Evelynne has had a life that I call 'legitimate,'" said Miss Weiskler. "Wife, mother, widow. Myself, I have lived alone since 13. I have worked for 25 years. This gives us different ideas about life."

Formal Education

Miss Weiskler didn't start her formal education until her mid-20s when she hired tutors and sought friends to help her get a baccalaureate. Her early schooling was a war casualty, during which her Jewish father was deported and she lived clandestinely in a convent. She started studying for the baccalaureate at 25, then went on to university. "There's a huge difference between the U.S. and France in education. I met with a lot of prejudice because of my age," said Miss Weiskler, who now teaches education in a Paris technical school.

She cited her religion as one reason she feels more at ease in the United States than in France. "Being Jewish here doesn't mean the same as it does in America. My father was turned in to the Gestapo by the French. Don't forget there was a war here, an occupation and a collaboration of French who participated in the massacre of the Jews."

Miss Weiskler's frustration with society is more vocal than her colleague's. In the book, Mrs. Guedj rummaged around in her psyche to find answers to their frequent collaboration problems. Their roles evolved spontaneously. "Malika asked the questions and I took notes or worked the tape recorder," recalled Mrs. Guedj. "I became the trustee of a word instead of talking myself."

Due perhaps to her colleague's timidity, Miss Weiskler promptly took over the interviews and the relationship began to deteriorate. Mrs. Guedj has recounted painfully the various stages of hos-



Malika Weiskler and Evelynne Guedj, authors of a book on New York women.

tility, made bearable by frequent periods of harmony. Part of the problem was her own feelings of being torn between the book and her domestic responsibilities, complicated by a live-in male friend who resented her long hours of work away from him.

Problem of Terrain

The second problem was one of terrain between the two women. "Each must have her own territory," wrote Mrs. Guedj. "I would write about the aspect of the work that posed the 'feminine' problem. Malika would speak about her own schedule and the method she used to conduct the interviews."

Miss Weiskler's ability to strike up friendships with strangers makes some of the interviews frank and sometimes funny. Evelyn Reed, author of "Problems of Women's Liberation," and the grandperson of women's lib, expressed her glaze about no longer having to dress up. "I had to walk on needle-shaped high heels and wear a hat, jewelry, all the weapons. Women (today) stuffed all that in the garbage, went out in jeans and sweaters, and I said to myself, 'Here it is! I've waited a long time! And I burned my bra, but in secret,'" she confided to Miss Weiskler.

As such, they do not give a picture of what American women think, if such a picture exists. Most of them were also to the left politically in varying degrees, from mild Democratic party liberals to Marxist revolutionaries.

No apologies were reached in the book. "We didn't have the pretension to come away with a total impression of the life of American women," Mrs. Guedj stated. "Miss Weiskler is impatient at the idea. 'I don't want to answer questions that lead to generalities. They mean nothing. The conclusion of the book is that the dialogue among women is still open.'"

Of the interviewees themselves, it should be stressed that they are not American women but rather New York women, transplanted or native, black or white.

The reluctance to be committed makes the book a little undernourished as does the naïveté and amateurishness in the interviewing. Those liberated women did not even know how to use a tape recorder, and worse, waited until they arrived at their first interview to figure it out.

PARIS THEATER

'Ben Hur' Gets a Circus Treatment

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—"Ben Hur" has low been metamorphosed into a full-scale circus pageant at the Nouvel Hippodrome, Porte de Pantin.

It is based on the novel by Gen. Lew Wallace, a Union Army veteran who went back home to Indiana, and got religion and, in the 1880s, wrote a story of Rome at the time of Christ. The book was an instant best seller, but the general refused to permit a dramatization until that shrewd impresario Abe Erlanger persuaded him that a stage version would carry his religious message to millions more. The play opened on Broadway in 1899 and was a huge success.

So was the 1926 movie version, directed by Fred Niblo. But it cost so much to produce, MGM did little more than cover costs. The 1959 remake was artistically inferior but financially more rewarding.

It is probable that Gen. Wallace would approve of the Jean Richard version at the Nouvel Hippodrome. The religious overtones have been preserved with an opening tableau of the Nativity and with the three kings arriving on camels. The historical background is emphasized by the Roman soldiers entering Jerusalem and by the flashbacks to the court of the Emperors.

But, of course, it is the circus that is the thing. The gladiator combats with their "thumbs-up" and "thumbs-down" decisions



Philippe Grass

... as Ben Hur.

from the imperial box lend a note of pagan cruelty. Hur rescues a Christian maid from the lions' cage, but the dance numbers and acrobatic feats are more John Ringling North than Roman. The piece de résistance is the chariot race.

"Pique Soleil" (at the Théâtre La Bruyère) is Jacques Tassier's adaptation of an American play by Alan Rossett. It is, one suspects, a product of the 1960s and,

being of such recent vintage, is already out of date.

In surrealistic fantasy form, it reports on the decline of a family as puritanism gives way to permissiveness. This satirical picture is no longer news and, though the problems may not have been solved, they have to be sensational in the theater. The company works frantically, making it fairly lively show.

"The French have a term for it—'du chien.' That is, high style—and this rare quality is personified in everything Patachou does during her show at the Tour Eiffel restaurant. She is an exacting professional and genuinely chic. Nothing is wasted in her performance, nothing is lost and no effect is vain. Patachou has extraordinary talent, extraordinary tact. She sings a love song, but without being mushy. She delivers a sardonic ditty—such as 'Les Femmes de Mon Mari'—with frosty bite, but minus acrimony.

On the supporting program is Jean-Louis Elze, an increasingly popular cabaret performer. He has an engaging, self-deprecating manner and a fair amount of fresh material.

\$100,000 Stradivarius

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A cello made by Antonius Stradivarius in 1721 was sold at auction today for \$100,000. The cello, named the "Jansen" after an amateur cellist and collector who owned it years ago, was sold at Sotheby's.

If you're looking for business or investment opportunities, we've got a good tip.

In fact, we've got lots of them. This one is the Mediterranean basin: it's the second most dynamic economic growth area in the world today. (The first is the Sinic basin, centered around Japan, but we assume you—and your competitors—are already fully aware of that one.)

So let us tell you about the Mediterranean in a special report we've just completed entitled, "The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area." You can receive it immediately by subscribing to The Hudson Letter.

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To complement this ongoing commentary of world developments, we'll send you six in-depth studies each year on subjects whose impact on present and future events merits particular attention. Subjects such as:

- The Soviet Bloc: likely social and economic developments in the Eastern bloc countries, and opportunities for trade;
- Nuclear Power: a look at the civil nuclear power programs of the major economies of Europe, North America and Japan;
- Inflation and Unemployment: a ten-year forecast of likely trends in the major economies;
- and, of course, "The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:

"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant." (After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement:

"The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half." (A peace settlement was initiated by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:

"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as deflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:

"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:

"The oil producers' petrodollar surplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states." (The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its \$69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards, Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than \$500 million.)

If you want to start receiving invaluable advice like this, simply fill out the coupon below and return it to us. You will receive the current Hudson Letter, as well as the special report on the Mediterranean, within a few days. All material is sent air mail at no extra charge to the subscriber.

The Hudson Letter

PREPARED BY HUDSON EUROPE AND PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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From Detroit to Béjart's Ballet

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (UPI).—Dancer Dyane Gray-Cullert, soloist and ex-teacher with Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, is packing her bags for a month-long U.S. tour, this time with the Phil Saxon Film, which opened recently at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (UPI, Oct. 28), acclaimed by critics in Belgium and abroad. It will be her fifth U.S. tour with the company.

Miss Gray has come a long way in the past 35 years, from the humble neighborhoods of Detroit to a leading position with one of Europe's leading ballet groups.

"It is a long story," said Miss Gray, who prefers to be called Miss Gray-Cullert, "and if you want to squeeze it into a newspaper article we'll have to be quick. My parents were poor and it was only through the help of an aunt that I managed to take my way east in '59, to the Philadelphia Dance Academy, augmenting my allowance from my aunt with odd jobs as waitress, baby sitter and model."

"I was," she added, "the only girl who at the academy. I studied three years later with a major in dance and a minor in music."

"Now, one of my friends at school was a Finnish girl, Riitta Kanto, who was trying to start her own school for modern dance. She had no money, but she had no less. I joined her to help out and did so for almost 10 years. The Helsinki School of Modern Dance, by the way, is a major operation by now."

"Then an apparently exciting offer came in from Stockholm—major part in the Ballet Academy."



Dyane Gray-Cullert

... with Béjart.

my 'Jazz Ballet '64.' I accepted, and went across to Stockholm. It all seemed fine, the score was right and the part was right but there was one hitch ... no money."

"The Stockholm Ballet Academy was a more or less nonprofit organization operated on a shoestring by idealist choreographer Lia Schubert, now reportedly heading a jazz ballet company in Israel. It attracted a fair amount of aspiring dancers—some of whom later went on to at least national fame."

"Many of the other dancers lived at home and were fed and housed, and others had regular daytime jobs. Having only a preciously thin bundle of folding money, I started to ferret around for jobs—at one time I even considered stripping at a jaded once-

fashionable restaurant-turned-nightclub ... It was a miserable time."

Rescue came when Stockholm's Idéon Theater was setting up "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."

"They needed someone for the part of a black courtesan dancer, and I jumped at the chance. When 'A Funny Thing' closed, I was accepted as a teacher and student at the then recently opened, state-operated Institute of Choreography, working under dancer-choreographer Birgit Aulén, one of the leaders of modern dance in Scandinavia. We appeared on various stages and on Swedish television and the Swedish funders of modern dance began to recognize my existence. We even performed at the venerable Royal Opera."

"The spring of '67 was rainy in Stockholm and I went off on a charter trip to Mallorca for a two-week vacation. I was lying on the beach one day outside Palma when suddenly out of the blue came a tall, blond Viking; as it turned out he was the resident guide for our charter tour group, a student in economy and sociology at the University of Stockholm, earning some vacation money. It may sound like something out of a sentimental movie but the following year, in Stockholm, I became Mrs. Lars Cullert."

"I realized that, living in Stockholm, married to a Swede, I had to learn Swedish and I did it in the easiest, and perhaps most effective, way possible—by reading Swedish translations of American comic books. You get your idiom right that way, and Lars helped me out with the pronunciation." Mrs. Gray-Cullert speaks Swedish with a noticeable Stockholm twang.

"In January '69, Mr. Béjart, needing a black dancer for his version of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, called and asked if I wanted to audition for the part and, of course, I did. The competition was stiff and I was nervous but, as it turned out, I got the part and a guest contract and in October I joined the company on a permanent basis. My husband found a job with a Brussels bank. Well, that's about it, I guess."

Mr. Béjart will reportedly be back in the United States next summer to help celebrate the Bicentennial with a new, revised version of his 10-year-old Beethoven Ninth. "Will you be along then as well?" she was asked. "Naturally, I will," said Mrs. Gray-Cullert, Beethoven's Ninth is all about the understanding between people and peoples, and brotherly love, isn't it?" Mrs. Gray-Cullert looked at her watch. "Come," she said, "I have to run off to pick up Patrick at the play school and then go to the laundry. He was born in Brussels a couple of years ago. His daddy speaks Swedish to him, I speak English and his playmates at the play school speak French. "and," she added with a giggle, "being a mixture of Midwest black and North Country Swede, he looks like a Puerto Rican."

—FRANK VAN BRACKLE

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Trish

Black Times and The

Salvador

George

Black Times

**Sayer's Net Falls 71%,
Dividend Cut Likely**

EVERKUSEN, West Germany, Nov. 27 (AP)—Bayer's worldwide pre-tax profits tumbled 70.9 percent in the first nine months of 1975 and probably will have a 71 percent drop in the year-end, management board member said today.

Mr. Gruenewald said that "in spite of all efforts, we won't get around a dividend reduction." In answer to a question, he said it appears now that "a reduction of one or two [percentage] points won't be sufficient."

**Profits Drop
1% at ICI in
Nine Months**

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—ICI profits at Imperial Chemical Industries fell 1 percent in the first nine months of the year, a 3.5 percent rise in the company reported today.

ICI's profits totaled \$138 million on \$2.28 billion, compared with \$139 million on \$2.21 billion on sales of \$2.21 billion. The company reported a 30 percent drop in the third quarter, a 30 percent fall in the second quarter, a 30 percent fall in the first quarter, and a 30 percent fall in the fourth quarter.

ICI said the results for the first nine months include a 30 percent drop in the third quarter, a 30 percent fall in the second quarter, a 30 percent fall in the first quarter, and a 30 percent fall in the fourth quarter.

ICI said the low level of world economic activity affected its sales in most countries and most of its products. The company said its third-quarter sales volume was down, it did not say by how much. A decline, it said, coincided with higher prices cost increases in some countries.

ICI's pre-tax profit of \$224 million for the first nine months, said that inflation accounted \$130 million. Of the 1974 pre-tax profit of \$455 million, it said, inflation accounted for \$123 million. It calculated the inflation through purchasing power.

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Italian Prices Rise

ROME, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—The Italian wholesale price index rose 0.6 percent in October to 195.1 (base 1970) after a 1.1 percent rise in September. The index was 3.3 percent above October 1974, the central statistics institute said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Canon Raises Profit Estimate**

Canon Inc., the Japanese camera and office equipment maker, has revised upward its net profit estimate for the six months ending Dec. 31 to 750 million yen (about \$1.5 million) from the initial estimate of 400 million yen. The company lost 172 million yen in the preceding half. Officials attribute the upward revision to unexpectedly brisk exports of cameras to the U.S. and European markets, and to higher-than-expected sales of copying machines and desk-top calculators in Japan. Canon also revised upward its sales estimate for the December half to 40 billion yen from the original projection of 37 billion yen. Canon officials also say they are studying the possibility of paying a dividend for the half year. Canon passed its dividend payout in the June half.

Creusot-Loire to Acquire U.S. Firm

Creusot-Loire, the French metals firm, and other affiliated companies of the Empain-Schneider Group plan to acquire control of Phoenix Steel Corp. of the United States. Subject to approval of directors and shareholders of Phoenix, terms of the agreement include payment by Creusot-Loire of \$12 million. In return it would get one million newly-issued shares of 50 DM—a payout rate of 17 percent.

See 'Few Hints of Improvement'**U.K. Outlook 'Depressing,' Economists Say**

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—"The most depressing" economic picture of Britain in 16 years was painted by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its latest quarterly review of the economy. The independent but authoritative institute, made up of leading U.K. economists, said: "Even if we look to the very end of 1977 there are few hints of any improvement" on any front.

The only gleam of hope expressed in the report was the estimate that the 15.5 percent inflation—the highest in the industrialized world—should fall substantially next year to around 10 percent "and may fall further still."

This is more or less in line with government forecasts that its anti-inflation measures may bring the rate down to single figures by the end of 1976.

Living Standards Fall
But the report warned that Britons' living standards are expected to plummet 6.4 percent between the beginning of 1974 and 1977.

The institute said it had had to revise drastically its original forecast for the size of the trade gap next year. It said that compared with the last balance-of-payments forecast, made in August, the deficit is expected to be more than four times worse next year—at \$6,018 billion—than this year's expected to be three times greater than forecast at \$4,266 billion.

Against this, the economy—which will show a 3.5 percent fall this year—may grow by a modest 1.8 percent in 1976 and accelerate to around 3.1 percent in 1977, the report said.

Phoenix common stock at \$4 a share and \$8 million of Phoenix 10-year, 8-percent subordinated debentures convertible into 1.9 million Phoenix shares at \$4.25 each. Creusot-Loire would also have the right for five years to acquire up to an additional 3.8 million debentures convertible at \$4.50 a share, which would be equivalent to about 280,000 Phoenix shares. Phoenix currently has about 4.2 million common shares outstanding. Major portions of the proceeds would be invested in capital improvements at Phoenix's plant in Delaware. Creusot-Loire produces high-grade specialty steel and manufactures heavy equipment especially for nuclear power systems. The Empain-Schneider group has a major interest in Creusot-Loire.

GEN to Acquire German Company

Guest, Keen & Netheldorf, the U.K. automotive equipment firm, has reached agreement in principle to acquire a controlling interest in Sachs of West Germany. The exact size of the cash transaction was not given. The 1974 sales of the Sachs group were about 1 billion deutsche marks. Its main business is the manufacture of engines, motorcycles, motors and small engines. GEN says the Sachs group is one of the principal suppliers to the European automotive market.

In terms of 1970 prices seasonally adjusted, the department provisionally estimated that inventories fell \$238 million in the third quarter.

It was the third consecutive quarter that manufacturers' inventories have declined. In the second quarter they fell by \$112 million and in the first quarter by \$4 million.

Strike Called to Protest Innocenti Closure

LAMBRATE, Italy, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Italian trade unionists today called a general strike in Milan for Dec. 4, in protest over British Leyland's decision to shut down its loss-making Innocenti subsidiary here.

The factory makes an Italian version of the Leyland Mini, designed by Bertone of Turin.

Leyland announced that Innocenti would go into liquidation yesterday after months of bargaining with unions and the government on its demand for a 30-percent cut in the 4,500

N.Y. Crisis Seen, Despite U.S. Aid

By John Damron

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT)—President Ford's support of federal assistance will do much to lift the fiscal crisis that has engulfed New York City for the last year, but it does not, according to financial experts, insure that the crisis is over.

At a news conference last night, Mr. Ford said he would ask Congress for short-term loans of up to \$2.3 billion from July through March for each of the next three years to help the city.

Mr. Ford made the decision to help the city after the municipal and state governments along with union and business leaders pieced together an intricate financial plan to keep the city going. He cited the city's spending cuts, \$200 million in new taxes, postponement of payments to noteholders and reduction of interest payments, agreement by banks and other institutions to wait to collect on their loans and to accept lower interest rates, requirement that municipal employees bear part of the cost of their pension and the promise of the city pension system to provide additional loans to the city.

Mr. Ford warned that "if local parties fail to carry out their plan I am prepared to stop even this seasonal federal assistance."

The aid plan will require ac-

**Legal, Financial
Problems Loom**

tion in Congress, which reconvenes Monday.

But there are still a number of obstacles—legal, financial and practical—that loom ahead on the road to financial solvency. Until they are resolved, the crisis could reappear, perhaps almost overnight.

Local officials, of course, are happily anticipating that the federal loan will do what most immediately needs doing—assure the success of the three-year plan to set the city's fiscal house in order and break down investor resistance to city securities which was the catalyst for the crisis.

Nonetheless, they describe a variety of immediate problems, the most significant of which in terms of potential damage to the

plan, they say, are the legal challenges. The prospects accompanying the public exchange offer of outstanding city notes for long-term bonds issued by the Municipal Assistance Corp., the state agency created to help the city, outlines a host of lawsuits.

The paramount concern to the corporation is a suit that goes to the heart of the exchange itself—an action filed by Flushing National Bank of Queens, it asserts that a three-year moratorium on principal payments to noteholders who decline to make the swap is an unconstitutional impairment of contracts.

If the suit were to succeed, after thousands of noteholders have traded in their city notes to avoid the moratorium, no one seems to know what would happen.

There are other lawsuits challenging the diversion of city revenues to pay off MAC bonds, enjoining employee-pension-fund trustees from investing in more bonds, and charging city officials with fraud for selling inadequately-backed securities to begin with.

Any one of them could throw a wrench in the delicate machinery set up to permit the city to lighten its debt load by "stretching" it out.

In addition to the lawsuits, the public exchange, scheduled to begin tomorrow, is fraught with impediments. Although some MAC officials still base their calculations on the dim hope that as many as 90 percent of the anonymous holders of \$1.6 billion in notes will agree to the swap, others are predicting an acceptance rate between 20 and 40 percent.

A noteholder will also receive a piece of paper entitling him to the stated interest on the note on the date it would have matured. After that time, his MAC bond will bring in 6 percent annual interest.

decision, government ministers met Fiat managing director Umberto Agnelli to discuss possible moves by Fiat to solve the crisis.

Fiat will consider proposals to save the Leyland-Innocenti plant, Fiat said in a statement. Fiat and Innocenti declined, however, to confirm a report that Mr. Agnelli met Innocenti managing director Percy Plant to discuss plans for an Italian consortium—including state-owned Alfa Romeo—to take over the plant.

Markets Closed

All U.S. securities and commodities exchanges and banks were closed Thursday in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

	1975	1974
Revenue	805.63	855.56
Profits	6.81	8.33
Per Share	0.23	0.20

	1975	1974
Revenue	237.89	223.97
Profits	5.35	3.02
Per Share	0.81	0.74

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Flash...Paris Bourse

NOV. 27, 1975

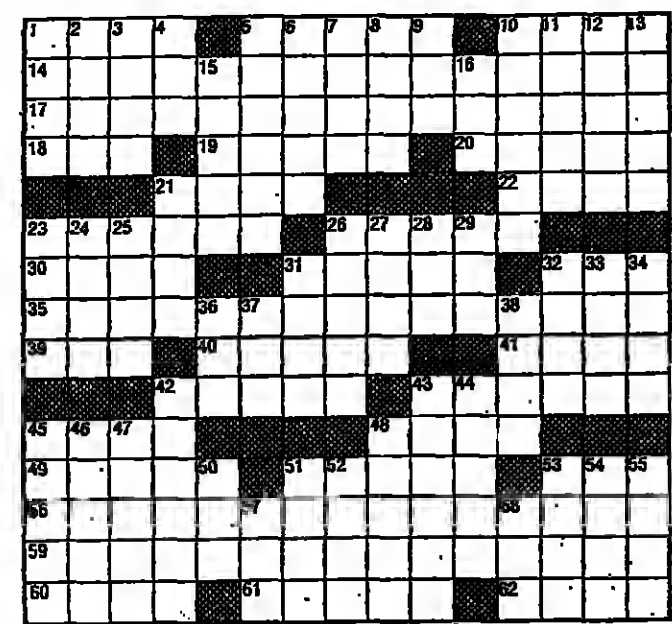
(in French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Nov. 27	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— 72 73 74	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
UITAINE	Petrol.	379 - 380.18	333.50	333 - 330	4	4.2	40.25 - 42.43 - 49.14C	1,580	1st sem. '75 net profit = 375 MF vs 383 MF for same period '74.
	Pens. lighters	749 - 493	453	634 - 400	24	1.0	29.56 - 29.56 - 27.65C	1,800	First 9 months '75 net profit (after taxes) = \$6,302,000 (+17%).
YQUES	Construct.	780 - 402	546	540 - 512	11	3.7	42.50 - 47.50 - 50.70C	600	First semester '75 turnover up 27% vs. same period '74.
GERVAIS DAN.	Glass, food	640 - 378	590	583 - 563	21	4.3	87 - 102 - 28.38C	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 2530) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
URGEURS REUNIS.	Shipping Air trans.	209 - 171.50	151	178.30 - 175	11	2.8	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1,804	1st 9 months '75 gross revenue = 33 MF vs. 26.5 MF in '74.
RIQUE ROUTIERE.	Public works	171.30 - 78.50	160	158.30 - 153.10	14	4.8	8.68 - 9.24 - 11.18	1,254	1st semester '75 net profit of Group (after taxes) = 10,651,000 Fr.
DIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	127.50 - 107	150.50	150 - 147	15	4.7	13.47 - 13.80 - 10.36	3,445	Net profit 1st sem. '75 = \$6,366,000 Fr. (+33.2%). New issue pending.
DIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	127.50 - 101.50	136	134.90 - 127	20	4	9 - 8.60 - 6.77	3,881	CIC Group present at Paris Exhibition in Moscow.
ISOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind.	187.50 - 152.60	164.80	160 - 156	6	4.7	9.22 - 13.08 - 28.13C	2,940	1st 9 months '75 unconsol. turnover = 3,095 MF (+18% vs. same period '74).
AFRANCE	Holding	219 - 124.90	206	203.50 - 205	—	4.4	(non significant)	2,187	Net profit 22.6 MF after provisions of 2.69 MF. Net dividend to F vs. 9.5 Fr.
ODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	394.90 - 189	377.20	399 - 360.30	16	4.2	16.37 - 27.19 - 23.80C	1,490	1st sem. '75 turnover = 105 MF (+4.7%). Net profit = 1,547,000 F (approx. 74).
ANCAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	153 - 80.05	128	125 - 117.50	2	8.1	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21C	13,889	New North Sea oil discovery in U.K. sector by TOTAL.
ER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec.cons.	226 - 127	182	175 - 170	6	6.9	25.15 - 41.19 - 30	960	63% participation in new steel-Standard Company.
ITAL	Mining	17.90 - 72.28	65.30	84.90 - 81.90	5	3.5	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97C	7,944	Imperial 1st semester 1975 net profit = 2,670,000 F.
Fr. (Matériel Tél.)	Electric	2265 - 1400	2632	2615 - 2558	42	1.6	56.22 - 66.34 - 67.09	704	Order of 2 electronic exchanges for U.S.A. (South Dakota & Tenn.).
IN. DES EAUX	Utilities	544 - 380	544	529 - 523	26	2.9	26.73 - 19.87 - 21.28	1,487	1st 9 months '75 turnover: 50,228,000 Fr. (+17% vs. same period '74).
ST-HENNESSY	Beverag.	689 - 418	592	580 - 558	19.8	1.2	22.60 - 31.77 —	1,617	First 9 months '75 turnover: +4.2% vs. same period '74.
IBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	400.40 - 122	181	180.70 - 130	8	6.1	18.85 - 21.52 - 23.70C	10,169	Merger with COFIMER & CEGEPAR to be proposed shareholders this year.
ERNELE	Hold.(fin.)	188 - 121.10	132	136 - 132	—	5.2	(non significant)	3,485	9,850,000 shares of Falmecine SA (82% of capital) exchanged for AGF shares.
HELBRONN	Hold.(fin.)	73 - 58.50	70.85	68.90 - 66.40	11	7.1	4.22 - 11.71 - 4.52	2,823	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (1.20 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 14, 1975.
HINEY-UG-KUHLM	Chem.min.	127.70 - 95.50	104	100 - 97.70	4	9.8	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50C	25,167	1st 9 months '75 consol. turnover = 13,992 MF (42.5% made outside France).
IER	Bever Spa	150 - 91.18	101.40	99 - 97.70	9 a	5.9	8.94 - 11.43 —	5,254	—
IGEOT	Holding	316 - 133	306	304 - 290.50	8	3.6	38.26 - 71.04 - 38.94C	4,602	1st semester '75 net profit = 82,348 MF vs. 67,187 MF in '74.
OUTE	Mail order	682 - 325	402	608 - 449	19	1.8	40.82 - 35.94 - 33.87C	922	March-August '75 consolidated turnover = 1,059 MF (+8%).
ESSEL-UCIAF	Pharmacs.	326 - 232	245	230 - 247	7	3.7	13.85 - 16.72 - 37.66C	3,038	1st sem. '75 turnover = 153 MF up 10.2% vs. '74. 1st 9 months '75 turnover up 25% vs. '74.
ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1978 - 1210	1415	1885 - 1830	27	1.2	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	Group turnover April-September '75 = 126,82 MF (+20.7% vs. same period '74).
Z (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	229.80	239.60 - 257.10	6	5.8	47.34 - 55.76 - 54C	8,419	Merger ASUM & SI (100% owned) now Banque de l'Indochine & de Suc.
MECANIQUE	Electric	1018 - 708	830	832 - 825	22	1.4	26.61 - 34.02 - 37.23	917	Plan for new microcomputer subsidiary with Thomson-CSF University H949.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wells

- ACROSS**
- 1 Arias
 - 5 Org.
 - 10 Muttonfish
 - 14 Coward play
 - 17 Shakespeare play
 - 18 Light brown
 - 19 Declaims
 - 20 Starr
 - 21 — up (amass)
 - 22 Sharp
 - 23 Stormy
 - 26 Cosmetician
 - 30 Land unit
 - 31 Fur source
 - 32 Deficient
 - 35 Simon play
 - 39 Garden tool
 - 40 Spud
 - 41 Coarse
 - 42 Turn back
 - 43 Trap setter
 - 45 Lugosi
 - 48 Comb: Prefix
 - 49 Tropical tree
 - 51 Love affair
- DOWN**
- 1 Tiff
 - 2 Killer whale
 - 3 Author Urin
 - 4 Doctrine
 - 5 Ooe
 - 6 (everybody)
 - 7 Songwriter Jule
 - 8 Place for a coin
 - 9 Clumsy ones
 - 10 Pulitzer bird
 - 11 Make amends
 - 12 Come together
 - 13 Certain crime
 - 15 Ghoulish
 - 16 Angry sound
 - 21 Company V.I.P.
 - 23 Course
 - 24 Reverberation
 - 25 Genealogy form
 - 26 Miss Waters
 - 27 Puss
 - 28 Number
 - 29 Before
 - 31 Boon: Prefix
 - 32 Go bad
 - 33 — Park
 - 34 Belgian river
 - 36 Indian of West
 - 37 Doze
 - 38 Kind of muffin
 - 42 Fractions, e.g.
 - 43 Fine plaster
 - 44 Perfume base
 - 45 Commemorate
 - 46 Play the ham
 - 47 Wood turner
 - 48 Spinal and vocal
 - 50 Large bird
 - 51 Distantly
 - 52 Prefix for tone or plane
 - 53 Whine
 - 54 Miss Best
 - 55 Wen
 - 57 Sixth sense
 - 58 Unruly hair



WEATHER

ALABAMA	0	F	Cloudy
ALASKA	10	47	Cloudy
ARIZONA	10	47	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	10	47	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	10	47	Cloudy
COLORADO	10	47	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	10	47	Cloudy
DELAWARE	10	47	Cloudy
FLORIDA	10	47	Cloudy
GEORGIA	10	47	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	10	47	Cloudy
INDIANA	10	47	Cloudy
IOWA	10	47	Cloudy
KANSAS	10	47	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	10	47	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	10	47	Cloudy
MAINE	10	47	Cloudy
MARYLAND	10	47	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	10	47	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	10	47	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	10	47	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	10	47	Cloudy
MISSOURI	10	47	Cloudy
MONTANA	10	47	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	10	47	Cloudy
NEVADA	10	47	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	47	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	10	47	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	10	47	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	47	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	10	47	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	10	47	Cloudy
OHIO	10	47	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	10	47	Cloudy
OREGON	10	47	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	10	47	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	10	47	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	47	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	47	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	10	47	Cloudy
TEXAS	10	47	Cloudy
UTAH	10	47	Cloudy
Vermont	10	47	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	10	47	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	47	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	10	47	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	10	47	Cloudy
WYOMING	10	47	Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 27, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (r) regularly; (i) irregularly.

1st Alexander Fund	\$6.37	1st Income Fund	\$11.50
2nd Alexander Fund	\$6.37	2nd Income Fund	\$11.50
3rd Alexander Fund	\$6.37	3rd Income Fund	\$11.50
4th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	4th Income Fund	\$11.50
5th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	5th Income Fund	\$11.50
6th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	6th Income Fund	\$11.50
7th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	7th Income Fund	\$11.50
8th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	8th Income Fund	\$11.50
9th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	9th Income Fund	\$11.50
10th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	10th Income Fund	\$11.50
11th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	11th Income Fund	\$11.50
12th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	12th Income Fund	\$11.50
13th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	13th Income Fund	\$11.50
14th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	14th Income Fund	\$11.50
15th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	15th Income Fund	\$11.50
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35th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	35th Income Fund	\$11.50
36th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	36th Income Fund	\$11.50
37th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	37th Income Fund	\$11.50
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46th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	46th Income Fund	\$11.50
47th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	47th Income Fund	\$11.50
48th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	48th Income Fund	\$11.50
49th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	49th Income Fund	\$11.50
50th Alexander Fund	\$6.37	50th Income Fund	\$11.50

YARDONS FUNDING: (1) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (2) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (3) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (4) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (5) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (6) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (7) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (8) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (9) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (10) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (11) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (12) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (13) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (14) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (15) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (16) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (17) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (18) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (19) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (20) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (21) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (22) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (23) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (24) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (25) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (26) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (27) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (28) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (29) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (30) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (31) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (32) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (33) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (34) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (35) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; (36) Yardons Fund, \$12.77; 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